ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
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[TEN PAGES]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,809—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* PENINSULAR	5994	T. Leich	14th March
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cookman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7909	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5994	T. Leich	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5994	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the PORTS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivelich	4,119	1st April 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st May, 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Mecovi	5,085	13th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	F. Colledani	6,500	26th Mar. 1903
MAR. BACQUEHEM	T. Rasovich	4,409	15th April 1903
a b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	17th May 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 433, Saloon Rs. 300.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE		2,871	30th Mar., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street
Bombay, 20th February, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	16th Mar. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th April, 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1903.

TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF LINE AND BEER.

[illegible] Class. 2nd Class. 3rd Class.
[illegible] Rs. 350 Rs. 165

[illegible] LONDON on application.
[illegible] at Naples or
[illegible] 1st Class Rs.
[illegible] Miscellaneous.
returning [illegible] via Genoa
ney at any port [illegible]

BOMBAY TO [illegible]

Vessels.	To
CAPRI	6,000
ISCHIA	6,000

Excellent accommodation. SALOON [illegible]
PORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. [illegible]

F. CROCCO
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

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THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "Bombay Gazette" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "Bombay Gazette," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 13th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on TUESDAY, the 10th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Koweit, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th March at 10 a.m.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 11th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th March, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CEARIEN	4,259	Guigues	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,232 tons, Captain [illegible], to sail on or about the 1st April, 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TRAINING COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

APPROVED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE EDUCATIONAL INSPECTORS.

THE CURRICULUM of study is that required by the Educational Department and is as follows:—

(A)—COMPULSORY SUBJECTS,—
(I) School Method and Management. (II) History of Education. (III) Psychology. — For Senior Students preparing for the Government Teacher's Examination.
(I) School Method and Management. (II) Hygiene. — For Junior Students.

(B)—PRELIMINARIES,—
English, Mathematics, Literature, French, History, Geography, Elementary Hygiene, Needle-work, Cooking. — For Candidates for the Entrance Examination (who have not passed Matriculation).

(C)—OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.—
(I) Drawing (II) Musical knowledge (III) Science (IV) Preparation for the School of Art Drawing Examination. — For Senior and Junior Students and Entrance Examination Candidates.

In Freehand,—Model, Geometry and Perspective by a teacher qualified from the South Kensington Art Department.

The annual competition in drawing instituted by Vere Foster is now open to Teachers Training in our Institution.

1st prize in books	...	...	...	Rs. 20
2nd Do.	...	...	...	" 10
3rd Do.	...	...	...	" 7

10 other book prizes.

The Training College is affiliated to the Trinity College of Music, London, and students are prepared for the Examination in Musical Knowledge without extra fee, except for Pianoforte playing.

Examinations take place in School Method and Management.

Hygiene, History of Education, Psychology — In August.
Drawing Certificate Examination—In April.
Vere Foster's Drawing Competition—In September.
Trinity College Pianoforte playing — In September or October.
Practical Teaching and Class Management — In October or November.
Musical Knowledge (Trinity College) In December.
Entrance Examination—In July.

Scholarships are awarded to successful Students.

The above Certificates satisfy the requirements of the Government Educational Department and qualify the students to teach the optional Subjects required by the Code in every efficient Government School.

Special Class will meet on Saturdays 10 to 12 A.M. and [illegible] P.M. for the benefit of teachers employed in other Schools and desirous of appearing for the Government [illegible] Certificate Examination.

Intending Students and Teachers for the Special course are invited to call any first Tuesday of the month, to see the [illegible] at work.

The Educational Inspectors remark: "In the all important [illegible] of School Method and Teaching, I was exceedingly [illegible] both the written answers and practical work."

"I inspected the Alexandra School the work of the [illegible] from the Clare Road Training College) [illegible] be conspicuously good."

"Students extremely well prepared and quite [illegible] and I noticed marked improvement in the [illegible] and classmanagement."

[illegible] Examination, 1902, there were seven [illegible] Second year students, in the Trinity [illegible] there were two,

[illegible] wing Examinations there were three [illegible] Clare Road Training College,

[illegible] ation apply to

[illegible] DY PRINCIPAL,
Clare Road, Bombay.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLEWARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR,

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Vine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (bose); and in oil in Bottles,
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian),
CAVIARE,
SARDINES. Royans Victoria. " a la Tomae. Plain in finest Luca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

JEWELRY REPAIRS.

THE ATTENTION of JEWELRY WEARERS is particularly directed to the danger of loss of Gems from imperfect or worn settings or weak claws and the necessity of having all settings inspected occasionally. Those who have jewels are, as a rule, exceedingly careful of them and if there is any suspicion that they are insecure in setting or otherwise they should at once be attended to to prevent loss.

We undertake not only to Manufacture Ornaments of all description but also undertake all kinds of JEWELRY REPAIRS and are able from our large collection of Loose Gems to match Gems in replacement of those found missing.

WATCH REPAIRS.

We undertake the REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS and other MECHANICAL INSTRUMENTS in a REASONABLE TIME and at a MODERATE COST. We employ the most skilled and intelligent labour in this Department which enable us to guarantee all work that we do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE.

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs. a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese (16 to 20 lbs.)	Per lb.	1 6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1 8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy, original weights from 12 lbs. each	do.	1 6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1 8
AMERICAN do. do. do. do.	do.	0 12
CAMEMBERT, in Glass Jars	each	1 4
CHEDDAR Pale Loaf (about 12 lbs. each, cut	Per lb.	0 14
CHESHIRE Real English do. do. do.	do.	1 0
EDAMS Dutch, whole Cheese do. do. do.	do.	0 12
DOUBLE GLOSTER do. do. do.	do.	0 14
GRUYERE, finest quality do. do. do.	do.	1 0

CUMBERLAND HAMS,
WILTSHIRE BACON,
ALWAYS ON CUT.

OILMANSTORES, (Barnes & Cos).
FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT
FROM ENGLAND.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.
BOMBAY.

ASTHMA SEDATIVE, SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy.
F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay. NEMESIS. Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.

BECK & CO'S KAISER BREWERY

"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., Calcutta,

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

BEST CUMBERLAND HAM, on cut	Rs. 2-8 per lb.
FRESH COFFEE, (ground while you wait)	" 1-4 "
MARRONS GLACE'S	" 2 "

FONDANTS, CHOCOLATES, CAKES, PASTRY, etc., manufactured fresh daily on the premises.

ICES THREE KINDS DAILY.

BIRTHDAY, CHRISTENING AND WEDDING CAKES

A SPECIALITY.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Up-country orders carefully attended to by the Proprietors.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD and LADY NORTHCOTE.

TOWN HALL.

TWO LAST AFTERNOON CONCERTS
Will be given by THE RUSSIAN PIANIST,
FELIX STERNBERG,
ON
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11TH, and FRIDAY,
13TH, AT 5-45 P. M.
Kindly Assisted by Mrs. COLLIE (Violin) and Several LEADING AMATEURS.

PROGRAMME.

1. Sonata C sharp minor (Moonlight).....L v Beethoven.
   (a). Adagio.
   (b). Menuetto.
   (c). Presto con fuoco.
   (Mr. FELIX STERNBERG.)
2. Andante Religioso (Violin, Piano, and Organ) ..Thomes.
   (Mrs. COLLIE, Mrs. MILLARD, and Mr. DOVE.)
3. (a). Nocturno in F.....R. Schumann.
   (b). Rondo Capriccioso E minor .....F. Mendelssohn B.
   (Mr. FELIX STERNBERG.)
4. Allegro from the Sonata in F .....E. Grieg.
   (Mrs. COLLIE and Mrs. MILLARD.)
5. (a). Marche funebre .....Fr. Chopin.
   (b). Rondo Brillante in E flat.....C. M. v. Weber.
   (Mr. FELIX STERNBERG.)

Concert Grand by "BLUTHNER," kindly lent by Messrs. MARCKS & Co. Ld.
PRICES: Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Re. 1.
Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Pianoforte Depot.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI" from HONGKONG and Intermediate Ports, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 7th instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at No. 4 Victoria Dock.
All claims for damage, &c., to be adjusted and presented, before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.
F. CROCCO, Agent,
Florio-Rubattino Company.
No. 23, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 6th March, 1903.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL SPORTS will be held on the 9th and 10th inst., on the ESPLANADE, at 3-30 P. M.
LADY JENKINS will give away the Shields and Cups.
T. A. SAVAGE.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be OPENED to the Public on MONDAY, the 16th March, 1903, at 5-30 P.M., at the Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay.
The Conversazione and private view of the Pictures for Members and their friends will take place on SATURDAY, the 14th March, 1903, at 9-30 P.M.
EXHIBITION will be OPEN DAILY, from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.
ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.
SEASON TICKETS THREE RUPEES.

THE INDIAN HOTELS COMPANY, LD.

MR. TATA'S LARGE HOTEL at Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder, to be known as "TAJ MAHAL HOTEL" will be OPENED from 1st December next. APPLICATIONS are invited from Tradesmen for RENTING SHOPS in the HOTEL PREMISES. There are altogether 13 Shops with areas varying from 700 to 2,600 sq. feet each. For rents and other particulars apply to
A. J. BILIMORIA,
Secretary.
Victoria Buildings, Fort,
5th February, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of CURSONJEE RUPCHAND, late of Maugrol, Bania Hindu Inna East, deceased.
TULLUCKCHUND RUPCHUND of Bombay Visa Veerathia dania Hindu Inhabitant, Freight Broker, residing at Modikhana, within the Fort.....Petitioner.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Third day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Three and in the Third year of our Reign.
L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.
A. M. KAJIJI,
The 3rd day of March, 1903.
Messrs. BHAISHANKAR, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

OWING to some certain causes, we CLOSE Our SHOP. All in Stock to be SOLD OFF. Dress Materials, Muslins, Crepons, Serges, Silks, Hats, and many other varieties of Goods too many to enumerate to be sold off without restriction all at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. All Customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a last visit and we promise they will not return without many good bargains. Our GREAT SALE commencing MONDAY, 2nd March, 1903. For LAST WEEK ONLY. Seize this opportunity while it lasts.
PREMJEE RATANJEE,
38, Esplanade Cross Road, Opposite Goculdas Hospital, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

COMPRISING THE
G. I. P. AND THE INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MACHINE SAWN BURMA TEAKWOOD WAGON BOTTOM ROOF AND LINING BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 1st April, 1903, for the SUPPLY of :—

200	tons boards teak wagon bottom,	
50	"	ditto roof.
100	"	ditto lining.

2. Tender form of the above, giving particulars of the sizes and description of teak required and the conditions on which tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.
4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above, and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes, or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."
5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th February, 1903.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
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JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 8,910,000

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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

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Reserve Fund	" 15,00,000
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" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
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	Per cent. Per Annum
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" 6 Months	4½ "
" 12 Months	5 "
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D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Kandy, Lahore, Bombay, Colombo, Tuticorin, Amritsar, Madras, Mandalay, Zanzibar, Kurrachee, Rangoon, Newera Elya, Mombassa, Steamer Point, Aden.
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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
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Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income..... Rs. 2,00,00,000.
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TABLE I. T. L. N.
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,143	10,723	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

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THE MOTOR TRANSPORT & SUPPLY CO.
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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.
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Third do	" 2

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS—

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Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 16
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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 16th March, 1903, at 11 A.M., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Badra, for 12 months, from 1st April 1903, to 31st March, 1904, and Fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Foras Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, Peddar Road Fish Market, Mazagon and Ferguson Road Fish Markets. Parel, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either, in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees for wishing goods at the seales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months from 1st April 1903 to 31st March 1904.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 9th March, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor Messrs BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 A.M. in the Tents at the Crescent, opposite the Sailor's Home, where the kit has been removed for the purposes of sale, a large quantities of surplus stock returned from His Excellency's Camp, at the Delhi Durbar, consisting of a large lot of drapery, Cashmere Merino, English blankets and rezais table and chamber candlesticks, table lamps, English water cans, fire iron and fenders, six grass cutting machines, English garden roller, large hot water boilers a large lot of glass and crockery ware, six large domble pole tents, &c., &c. Everything was got new and only used at the Delhi Camp.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—The tents will be sold on the same day at 3 p.m.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the "Keay House," Merewether Road, Apollo Bundar, opposite Mr. Tata's new Hotel, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design also English made furniture, rich glass and porcellainware, best plated ware, by Reed and Barton, one large clock striking hour and half hour, one Mahogany square pianoforte by Scoudy & Co., bronze table ornaments, glass door book cases, mahogany almyras, drawing room suit upholstered with rich tapestry, Amritsar carpets, Singapore cane chairs, English ice box with refrigerator, one gentleman's swis bicycle, a large collection of valuable books &c., the property of Rev. Mr. M. H. MODY.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th March, 1903.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th Instant and the following days at 1 p.m. each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of Railway plant, stores, &c. &c. consisting of hose leather delivery bellows, forges, cross-signs, old tires, India-rubber scrap, beaters, and picks, bolts and nuts, rivets, ties bars, drum kegs, acid jars, lamps of sorts, leather scrap, weighing machines, old rail pieces, steel scrap such as ferrules, coiled keys, tanks, sluice valves, bridge materials, girders, zinc scrap, pumps of sorts, machinery parts, and miscellaneous other stores.

The materials have been already weighed and the weighment marked on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be sold on account and risk of the first purchasers.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

AUCTION SALE OF KHAKI DRILLS AND WHITE JACCONETS.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 P. M. Messrs MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction by order of the concerned and on account of the undermentioned parties the undernoted goods:—

On account and at the risk of Ramjee Kanjee—
4130-38—7 cases khaki drills.
On account and at the risk of Runchordas Wallabhai—
8281-90—4 cases white jaconets.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 CASES DAMAGED CHINA FANS.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 3, p.m., Messrs MENESSE & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the underwriters,—
15 cases damaged China Fans.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th March, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MAKINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-3) p.m., the undermentioned dogs belonging to the estate of the late Mr. E. P. Close—

1 Bull-terrier bitch.
1 Cocker Spaniel bitch.
1 Cocker Spaniel dog.
2 Dog houses.

Sale of Taps and Dies, Leather Belting and Lace, Fire Pump, Fixed Knives, Rubber Suction Pipe, Asbestos Sheet, Cocoanut and Linseed Oil, etc.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Abdul Hussein Hajeeani & Company on account and at the risk of Shreemant Ganpatrao Yashwant Holkar of Indore.

1 box Chatwin's engineer's taps and dies, Whitworth thread, ¼ inch to 1½ inch 1 box taps and dies gas thread Chatwin make ¼ inch to 2 inch, 1 fire pump 2½ rolls double leather belting 12 and 18 inches about 900lbs. 2 bundles 4 rolls single leather belting 1½ and 3 inches about 230lbs., 3 bundles single inch about 220lbs., 2 bundles 6 ditto, 2 rolls 4 ply Hubbuck's white lead, 1 keg genuine Red lead about 1 cwt, 1 bundle rubber suction pipe 2½ inch by 25 feet, 1 bundle Asbestos sheet, 3lbs. 1 cask coal tar, 8 drums cocoanut oil and 2 drums boiled linseed oil, 1 box candles, Prices's box 3 bundles Cotton waste No 1 about 1 cwt, 1 gunnel 30oz iron and galvanized bends, 1½ and 2 inches and 5½ doz iron elbows, tees and sockets 1, 1½ and 2 inches.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods, and the following:

Household furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, arm and without arm chairs, cupboards, almyra, chest of drawers, meatsafe, clothes baskets, writing, dressing and washhand tables, cots, hat and hook stand.

The property of an officer—
1 grand piano by Ernst Kaps, the property of a lady.
1 new cooking range.

On account of the consignee ex s.s. Methley Hall and City of Perth—
H 1-10.—10 bales each 2000 48 inches grey cholter, 8, 9, 10 and 11 yards.

By order of the consignee said on account and at the risk of Kashboy Caderbhoy Saval—
1 case imitation gold thread, ex s. s. Weissenfels.
2 bales blue printing paper, ex s. s. Wesenstein.
12 cases mirror boxes, ex s. s. Lowenburg.
50 cases slate pencils, ex s. s. Neidenfels.

At 2 P.M.

Several bicycles by different makers.
2 first grade Premier gent's bicycles,
1 strong-built office shigram,
1 circular glass double-seated brougham,
1 new open carriage,
1 second-hand victoria,
1 strong-built vis-a-vis,
and any other carriages and horses which may be offered

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Sorabji House" Cumballa Road, (opposite the Tramway Company offices) Article Workmanship, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, of the latest design, best plateglass, crockery and glass ware, Sweet-toned square piano, by Rose, gent's bicycle, wind-proof lamps, inch table ornaments, Bussorah carpets, pictures, etc. the property of R. E. CLARK, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th March, 1903.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

(2ND EDITION.)

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.

PRICE ONE SHILLING,

By Post 1-2.

THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
3, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W. C.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY,
from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

NUSSERVANJI & Co.,
DEALERS IN CYCLES, &c.
1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Jone's Sewing Machines as supplied to Her Majesty the Queen and numerous other Sewing Machines for thin and thick work. Repairs of Cycles and Machines executed with care and despatch. Perambulators and their Tyres kept in stock.

BANKER & Co.,
GENT'S TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.

GENT'S SUITS, &c., MADE ON INSTALMENT SYSTEM.

38, Esplanade Cross Road,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.,
BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Our Specialities are the following:—

O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S TAWNY PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE.

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

Suppliers by the bottle.

DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE END OF ECZEMA IN SIGHT.

IF you wish to get rid of ECZEMA or any form of SKIN TROUBLE as easily as you can be cured of an ordinary cold, all you have to do is to obtain a bottle of "ANTEXEMA." This remedy, when sparingly applied, gives immediate relief from itching and burning, and if persevered with, will effectually cure any form of inflammatory skin trouble.

It is sold in bottles, price, Re 1 and Rs. 2, or post free for value from the Indian Agents:

MASTERS BROS.,
99, Bohra Bazaar East, Bombay.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.
IN GOOD PRESERVATION.
CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs. a.
Milton—Samson Agonistes Blackwoods English Classics	1 0
Mr. Elliott, by I. O. Ford...	2 0
The Hosts of the Lordby F. A. Steel ...	2 0
General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood	2 0
The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner ...	3 0
Algebra, Part I. Langley and Bradly	2 0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies	1 0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore	2 8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1 2
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price	8 0
Military Dialogues by Lieut-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis	1 8
The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No. 4)	0 12

PAPER COVERS.

Michael Ferrier, by E. Francis Poynter ...	0 12
Sordon, by Benjamin Swift	0 12
Princess Fuck, by U. L. Silberrad	0 12
One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore ...	0 8
An Hi Wind, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron... ...	0 12
The Jessamy Bride, by Frankfort Moore ...	0 12
The Island of Dr. Morean, by H. G. Wells ...	0 12
Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major B. Witherby.	0 6

Apply to "B.," care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurvea, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI.
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD. BOMBAY.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

KHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THE Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N-W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1862 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 155 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

PRICE Rs. 17, By Post As. 6 extra.

Apply "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

A BOON TO WEAK MEN.

ON originally scientific means of Curing Nervous Debility and its Various Physical and Nervous Ailments without the use of Nauseous Stomach Medicines.

The Method is easy and sure, and a Permanent and Effective Cure is Ensured in all Cases of Weakness in Young and Old Men.

A fully Explanatory Pamphlet sent sealed free of charge —address C. MURRAY, 7, Southampton Row, High Holborn, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 6.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£91 13/16 ex	= + 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£103 1/4	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£106 1/2	= ,,
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£86	= ,,

SILVER—

Spot in London	22 3/8	= + 1/8
2 months hence	22 1/4	= + 1/16
Spot in New York	48 3/8	= + 1/4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·15 1/2	= — 1/2
Berlin	20·51	= — 1/4
New York Demand	4·86 3/4	= — 1/4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 5/8 pr ct	= ,,
6 ,, ,,	3 3/8 pr ct	= ,,
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= ,,
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= ,,

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	3 5/8 pr ct	= ,,
7 day market loans	3 5/8 pr ct	= ,,

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £150,000.

Extra Council Bills allotments—Bills on Bombay Rs. 10,000 at 1s 4 1-16d.

Bills on Madras Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 120,000
Gold to Bombay	£ 30,000

Sugar.—German granulated 1st Marks 9 11-16 March-April. Tone dull.

Rubber.—Para Rubber, 3s, 9 3-4d.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Guzerat 36 1-2 April-May. Sellers. Tone firm.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 2-5 34 April-May. Sellers. Tone firm.

Rapeseed.—Brown 33 April-May. Buyers. Tone firm.

Linseed Bold 42 1-2. April-May. Sellers. Tone steady.

Coffee in New York 5 5-8.

Arrivals.—Steamers Otterspool and Kirkfield.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 10,000. Spot 5·32 plus 8. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed steady.

May-April.	April-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·12 +6	5·14 +5	5·16 +5	5·16 +5
July-Aug.	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**
5·16 +5	5·06 +4	4·82 +3	4·61 +4	4·47 +4

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	22 000 bales.
Do. last year	13 000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 ,,
Do. Continent	11,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands	10·07 —10
Futures, month of March	9·61 —21
Do. do. July	9·40 —19

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 11-16
Futures month of June	9·56 —22
Do. September	9·38 —16
Tone at close	quiet but steady.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	150,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	91,000
,, ,, France and Continent	68,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	800,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	293,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 6th March 1903:—

Cotton	14,128 bales.
Wheat	11,555 cwts.
Linseed	12,179 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,956 ,,
Gingellyseed	8,235 ,,
Poppyseed	295 ,,
Groundnuts	146 ,,
Castorseed	4,344 ,,
Rice	3,995 ,,
Myrabollams	3,999 ,,
Cottonseed	15,361 ,,

BOMBAY, SATURDAY MARCH 7.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T	1s. 4 1-16d. to 1s. 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 months sight Do. Aus.	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do do	170 3-4
Marks 3 do do	139
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	116 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	158 1-2
Japan 30 do do	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 98 6
1st Settlement	Rs. 98 10

Money Market—Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4 per cent
Bank of Bombay do. 19th February	3 do,
Bank of Bengal do. 19th do.	3 do,
Bank of Madras do. 10th do.	3 do,

SEEDS,

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.		
Ready	7 7	
Forward April-May	7 7	
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5 7	
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5 11	to 5 12
Do, Gujarat Forward, April-May	6 4	
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	7 8	to 7 9
Forward April-May	7 4	
Castorseed—Tone steady.		
Ready	22 8	to 22 12
Forward April-May.	23 8	to 23 12
Groundnuts—Tone steady.		
Ready	34 0	to 34 4
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady,		
15 per cent. Mxd. Ready	32 0	
25 ,, ,, ,,	31 8	
50 ,, ,, ,,	30 0	
Black Kutnee ,, ,,	29 0	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	6,000
Total imports	10,000

March-April.	April-May	May-June.	June-July
5-05 —7	5-06 —8	5-09 —7	5-09 —7
July-Aug.	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sep.-Oct**	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov-Dec.**
5-09 —7	5-99 —7	4 74 —7	4·65 ...	4·50 —7

COTTON.—Following the continued decline in America and the renewed fall in Liverpool, the local market is very quiet, with prices all round about Rs. 2 lower. The enquiry from buyers is ver limited.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	Delivery.
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	172	160	153	25 March.
Bengals M. G. (Ry. term)	181	171	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G)	181	171	...	do.
Belati M. G	189	182	...	do.
Khandesh M. G.	...	177	169	do.
Damargaum Poolgaum M.G.	193	190	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee	193	190	...	do.
Akola (M. G.)				
Khamgaum do	193	184	...	do.
Karanja do				
Broach M. G.	230	223	213	do.
Bhownugger M. G	208	198	...	25 May.
Do H. G.	205	195	178	do.
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	218	do.
Westerns	...	...	214	do.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.

Surats quiet.

Good Brownugger.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	91 3-16 ex
3 per cent Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	103 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	86
Bar Silver	22 3-8

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

LOMOTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charges for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines, and 8 as. for every additional line or less. CASH strictly IN ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BELL—COLLINS—Feb 14, at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, L J, son of the late T Bell, of Bombay and Billiter Square, to Aline Mary, daughter of the late R Coulby, Sherwood, Nottingham.

CROWDER—GRAVE—Feb 14, at St Margaret's Westminster, Rev Crowder, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Sir B F D [illegible], K C B.

MIDDLETON—BETHUNE—Feb 16, at St Matthias Church, Earl's Court, Lieut-Col W C Middleton, Royal Scots Greys, son of the late Major W Middleton, 7th Dragoon Guards, to Louise Gordon, daughter of Major Bethune, late Gordon Highlanders.

O'ROURKE—JENNISON—Feb 11, at the Curch of St Mary, Wyncum-Thurleston, C T O'Rorke to Mary Errington, daughter of the late Surg-Major C Johnson, and step-daughter of Col C Downing, C M G, late Royal Art.

RIDDELL—FISHER—Feb 11, at St Anne's, Wappenbury, R Riddell, Fusiliers, to Frances, daughter of F J Sumner.

DEATHS.

BOWYEAR—at David Place, St Heliers, Jersey, Vice-Admiral G Le Geyt Bowyear, C B, aged 85.

CORY—Feb widow of H Cory, and daughter of the late Lieut-Col Frederick, 54th and 84th Regts, aged 92.

DONE—Feb at Kensington Gardens Square, widow of late R Done, and daughter of the late Sir W Domville, Bart, aged

FENWICK—Feb 14, at Abbotts Ann Rectory, Rev J B, son of the late Admiral Fenwick, R E.

GEDGE—Feb 12, at Bedford, Charlotte Gedge, daughter of the late Admiral Gedge, aged 81.

LEWIS—Feb 16, at the Red House, Guildford, wife of Capt E Lewis, Royal Scots Fusiliers.

MAITLAND—Feb 12, at Banstead School, Surrey, E J, son of the late Rev H Maitland, vicar of south Molton, Devonshire, aged

MAITLAN—Feb 15, at Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, widow of the late E J S Maitland, daughter of the late late Genl Sir G Bell, K C B, aged 81.

MARILLIER—Feb 14, at Torquay, R A Marillier, deputy lieutenant and J P North Riding, Yorkshire, aged 77.

MORANT—Feb 13, at Royal Terrace, Weymouth, Capt C Morant, R 14th and 11th Hussars, aged 82.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOPE-LAWRIE—February 22, at Bordebam T E North Luckimpore Assam, the wife of J R Hope-Lawrie, of a daughter.

SIMSON—March 3, at Ootacamund, the wife of Major D Simpson, I S C, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JAMES—OLLENBACH—February 24, at St Thomas's Church, Dehra Doon, by the Rev E S Surridge, Lambert Sealy Jane Maitras Forest Department, to Minna Mary Ollenbach, younger daughter of the late C G Ollenbach.

DEATHS.

BARTELS—March 2, at Bangalore, Laura Phebe, the dearly loved wife of Scherrey Archibald Bartels, aged 61 years and nine months.

LIARDET—March 4, at Otacamund, suddenly, Colonel C A Liardet, Madras Staff Corps, retired.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6 14m, Sun sets, 6h. 8m, High water, 7-21m, 8-4, Low water, 1-40m. 1-38s.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

Indian Police Commission, New Secretariat.

Mrs. Annie Besant's Lecture, Gaiety Theatre, 5-45 p.m.

University Senate Meeting, 5-15 p.m.

Bombay High School Athletic Association's Sports, Esplanade, 2-20 p.m.

B. B. R. A. Society, Annual Meeting, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Futiala left the Dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Capri entered the Dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa, per s.s. Umfuli via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. to-morrow.

ACCIDENT TO THE REV. FATHER TOVEY.—The Rev. Father Tovey of St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, was on Sunday last, knocked down by a hack victoria near the Crawford Markets and sustained injuries to his head. He was conveyed by the Police to the St. George's Hospital where he has been detained for treatment.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—The Annual meeting of the Society will be held this afternoon at 5-30. H. E. the Governor, Patron of the Society, has kindly consented to be present at the meeting. The members of the University Commission are also expected to be present.

MR. J. N. Mehta's FIRM AT PARIS.—Mr. K. P. M. Mehta, M. A., the fourth son of the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah Mehrwanji Mehta, is about to join the mercantile firm at Paris of Mr. J. N. Tata, in the capacity of an assistant. The young Mr. Mehta has this year successfully passed his M. A. examination after a brilliant career at school and college. He has chosen the French language as his second language throughout, and under the guidance of the late Professor Pedraza has acquired a mastery of that language.

SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Munshi, Chief Constable, Mr. F. G. I. P. Railway Police, charged Edward Denley, a European, with getting into a third-class carriage of the Jubbulpore Mail without a ticket, at the Victoria Terminus on Thursday, and with being without employment or any visible means of subsistance. The accused pleaded guilty to the first charge and said that he had just come out of hospital and was without employment. The Magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Re. 1 on the first charge. As he was unable to pay the fine he was sentenced to one day's imprisonment. On the second charge he was sent to the Government Workhouse.

FASH DRIVING.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Hormusjee Manekjee, a Parsee was charged with Sub-Inspector Fuller with rash and negligent driving on the Queen's Road. On Friday evening the accused came driving along the road at a very rapid rate from the direction of the Church gate station. As he got near the over-bridge at the Churney Road station an elderly Portuguese gentleman was knocked down by the horse. Mr. Fuller said that the horse was not going fast, and when the complainant tried to cross the road hurriedly when the horse's head came in contact with him. The complainant stepped back and in doing so his foot slipped and he fell down. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT BANDRA.

A DISTRIBUTION of prizes to the successful children of the Bandra primary and middle schools belonging to the Municipal School Board, took place yesterday afternoon in the Bandra Municipal Hall. Mr. E. G. Turner, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, presided and distributed the prizes to the children. The children went through a programme of Marathi and Gujarati recitation and dialogue and English dialogue. Physical exercises with dumb-bells and Indian clubs were also exhibited by the children. Mr. V. K. Bhide, Headmaster, read the report, which showed that notwithstanding plague and other difficulties they had to contend with, the attendance at the different schools was satisfactory. During the year under report there were 136 children in Bandra School; 87, in girls' school; 54 in Danda school; 60 in Sherlie school, and 40 in Pellie school. After distributing the prizes to the children, Mr. Turner made a brief speech. He said it had given him great pleasure to be there that afternoon, but he could not say he was so very pleased with the attendance of the parents of the children. They might have turned out in larger number in order to evince interest in the education of their children. The attendance at the schools was good, but had it not been for plague it would have been larger. Those who had listened to the recitation and witnessed the exercises must have been satisfied with the nature of the education imparted in the schools. Praise was due to the chairman of the Municipal School Board and to the headmaster for the trouble they had taken in training the children to such a high pitch of perfection. Under the control of these two gentlemen, the schools had flourished and would still flourish. A vote of thanks to Mr. Turner terminated the proceedings.

IT is, we understand, likely that in accordance with the policy of developing the mineral resources of India, a scheme of experimental borings will be drawn up which the Geological Department will carry out during the next few years. Various coalfields will be tested and reports upon their capabilities will be furnished to Government.

THE BOMBAY CATHEDRAL.

ITS HISTORY AND ASSOCIATIONS.

THE following is a continuation of the chapter from Mr. James Douglas's "Book of Bombay" dealing with the history and Associations of the Bombay Cathedral:—

There are writers here, and physicians there, and the captains of grabs in their rough jackets. The strangers take their seats with becoming modesty on entering the north door. Every available space outside this is packed by Ramjis and Babujis and other proselytes of the gate, relieved by an inside fringe of blue and scarlet, consisting of soldiers, troop guard, corporal and sergeants, gun-room crew, and sea lions of sorts. The font, the vestry, and the library are all in the places you see them to-day, and it is the same bell now which then awakened the echoes of Churchgate. You may be sure Mr. Cobbe preached his best, with fervour and unction as he witnessed such an auspicious termination to his labours (7.)

After service there was an adjournment. The Governor, Council, and the ladies proceeded to the vestry and drank a glass of sack (8) to the success of the new church. And to show that there was to be no bad feeling on such a memorable occasion, the Governor asked every man, woman and child of Anglo-Saxon blood in Bombay to a great feast in the Castle, where there was as much meat and drink provided as they could set their face to, their ears being meanwhile regaled with most exquisite music—we mean exquisite for 1718. A salute of 21 guns from the Castle was answered by every ship in the harbour; and so ended the biggest Bombay day of that generation.

What the Presbyterians of Bombay did on this important day I have no means of knowing. All Scotsmen in India at this period had a hard time of it. But the more they were afflicted the more they multiplied and grew. Our Scotch friend the skipper Hamilton about 1700, says of Calcutta: All religions are freely tolerated but the Presbyterian, and that they browbeat." It would be very much the same in Bombay. The kirk was then a voice crying in the wilderness, a kind of church in the catacombs, and its great triumphs in India had not even dawned yet, but were still to come for it was not until 1815 that William Erskine, that son-in-law of Mackintosh, welcomed the first settled Presbyterian minister on the shores of Bombay. (9.)

It would be an insult to our readers to attempt any description of the monuments in our Cathedral, for to many of them the inscription must be familiar in their mouths as household words. But the sculptured forms in marble awaken many associations, and call up some most memorable scenes in Bombay history. Not all war, nor the piercing sounder of that big Maratha cloud which hung over Bombay for a century, but conquests as real, as permanent, and as noble over ignorance and vice. The godly life and the heroic death are here portrayed and point the way to the regeneration of mankind. Every man, whatever be the sect or creed that claims him must feel as he enter these walls that he is in presence of the illustrious dead—illustrious so far to us that they have shed a glory round our island.

But we do well also to remember that men have been here and on this very spot, who have widely extended the margin of history and the bounds of philosophic research. As we tread these silent aisles we seem to hear voices coming back from the ancient days, for you need not doubt that Clive and Nelson and Wellington have all been here, though history records it not. (10.)

So, nothing doubting, we in our own way fill up the gap. Yes, here Arthur Wellesley, on bended knee with Aungier's silver chalice at his lips may have thanked Almighty God for his great deliverances at Argaum, and Assaye from battle, murder, and sudden death. Here Mackintosh may have breathed the words which he afterwards penned at Tarala: "I feel, as in the days of my youth, that hunger and thirst after righteousness which long habits of infirmity and the low concerns of the world have contributed to extinguish." (11.) Or Napier may have stammered out, "I have conquered Sind but I have not conquered myself." (12) Long ere this some of the noblest and the fairest in our little colony had been gathered into this granary. One notably so, Eliza Rivett by name," (13.) of the days of Clive—she who had been the wife of him, a second only to Clive himself at the great Battle of Plassey. (14.) That she was a celebrated court beauty of England in the days of George III. that her portrait was painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, that it is now in the possession of Sir Richard Wallace, and that she died in Bombay in 1780, at the early age of twenty-eight, are facts for which we are indebted to Colonel Rivett Carnack, a representative of the family. She sleeps in a grave within the pale of the

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3	Do.	.. 75	225
2	Do.	.. 50	100
25	Do.	.. 25	625
10	Do.	.. 20	200
50	Do.	.. 15	750
50	Do.	.. 10	500
50	Do.	.. 5	250
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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1903.

AMERICAN WOMEN IN EUROPE.

"EUROPE!" exclaimed an irate paterfamilias, "I wish the place had never been discovered. It befools our women and destroys our hresides!" In this train, a short time ago, Mr. Eliot Gregory, contributor to the "Century Magazine" wrote "a gentle diatribe against the residence of Americans in Europe." He lamented the eventful day when the first since slipped across the Atlantic to nibble the European apple, a taste for that fruit has spread with disquieting rapidity among the descendants. Not only has going abroad, for a more or less prolonged stay, become a part of every well-to-do American family's programme, but to cut away for ever and drift about continental tideways is now to be the aim and object of seems weaker American vessels. This person half the Gregory declared to be confined ant Mr. being rarely if ever shared by women, of the family, who, as a rule, prefer men fireside and never linger in foreign their own less compelled. The result is, ands unMr. Gregory, that American men are "to be met with on the other women about the proportion of truffles to side in chicken paté." When the phrase veal in a abroad" is uttered, says the cynic, Americans several groups form themselves writer, mental kodak. The "unattached fore the comes first, says he, for it is on female" Europe most quickly works "an r that change." American women can desirable resist the attraction of certain no more cities than a fly can avoid the eat foreign "once in, all hope of getting the -pot; and harmed must be abandoned." away unAmerican man mourns the alien How the American woman, to say nothing ion of the of gold! The American matron her heaps rejuvenated. Her India-rubber abroad is a shade of gold. Her face becomes takes in ously smooth and rosy. In her chr suspiciMr. Gregory tells us, she "talk salis state, friendly and church work, but abr of girls' to followers and attention and sh it turns to understand, before you have b gives you in her company, that she has n an hour and counts by the score and has used earls the word to become a Russia only to say Polychromes, Mr. Gregory terms th princess. one of them sleeps with an "Al . Every Gotha" under her pillow, and not nanach de the titles and connections of the n mention visited in their chateaux, she know bility she both the English and French peer by heart the rules of precedence for court and all Europe, according to this writer, is d camp. for the American. Residence there healthy dissolvent on the American te rks as a lulling the good to sleep and dest erament, bad. ying the

As to the daughters of U who have married abroad with th le Sam improving their position, and have idea of late that the chief difference bet rned too life and ordinary existence lies in en court tion to stand up when one wants t obliga- and sit up when one wants to go t sit down Gregory thinks that if these dame bed. Mr. confess the truth, they would ac were to the game they are playing to b nowledge exciting than was expected, and, on uch less hardly worth the cost, for says he, e whole, who married foreigners in order to the girls from their compatriots are forced for get away to condense into little sets by th company forming in all large cities a new mselves, neither flesh nor fowl. All Amer species, not so merciless towards their countr icans are The new number of the "Pall Mall M women. contains an article in their defence agazine" their exaltation. The writer, in big or rather is Lady Randolph Churchill, in pare capitals, small capitals being added the ex thetical style, not title, "Mrs. G. Cornwallis lanatory That gifted lady is convinced that West." women are a great success in the O American Mr. Gregory is defeated in a word. S d World, that American women who share the e denies the mighty are at sea, and asserts seats of most carping and jealous critics can that the fault with the way they fill them. I not find of her country women she tells n defence compared to England, American S us that, restricted, narrow, and artificial. ociety is England is on much larger lines Life in full of occupation for women of the nd more classes than that of any other countr leisured thing is open to them if they hav . EveryIn America Society women, with a f ability. tions, seem to have neither the i w exceptnor the opportunity of taking the clination seriously as they do in England, selves as more or less engage in philanthropic where all or work of some kind, and the greate schemes promising the social position, the m or more are called upon to do. And thus M re. West tells us that the American woman need not now be looked upon as a strange and abnormal creature with habits and manners omething between a Red Indian and a Gaiety girl. She is no longer either disagreeable or dangerous; there is no need to be suspicious of her, and her dollars are not her only recommendation.

According to Mrs. West the chief characteristic of the American woman is her versatility and this fostered by her ambitious and active mind, seems to open all paths to her. England, Mrs. West pronounces to be her happiest hunting ground. Speaking the same language—the same language is good—she naturally feels more at home, "besides, there is no doubt that English society is much broader-minded and more appreciative of individual merit than that of any other country: beauty and charm in a woman and brains or good-fellowship in a man, will take them into fastidious and refined circles where dull duchesses and rich bores seek in vain to enter." That is pretty much what Mr. Gregory means when he says they accept us as they find us amusing. But "American women in Europe" is somewhat of a misnomer, for Mrs. West's article which is in reality a comparison between English and American women. She believes that the American girl is better educated than the English, that the American is the best dressed woman in the world. "Although in the realm of dress the French have the creative genius, as a nation, they do not possess the figures to show off the costumes; whereas the rising generation in America, emulating the English, have taken vigorously to athletic and physical exercise generally, the result being the fine tall young women whom the talented pencil of Dana Gibson has rendered us so familiar with." But Mrs. West's adaptability has made her more English than American in her sympathies. She feels compelled to admit that when Englishwomen dress well they are wonderfully picturesque, more so than Americans; and when they keep to their own particular style and do not try to wear outre French fashions, which they do not as a rule understand how to put on, they are very successful. She highly approves of Anglo-American marriages whatever Mr. Gregory may say. Naturally she believes they should be encouraged for the warm welcome extended to Americans in England is a connecting link between the two countries which ought to cement them for ever; notwithstanding the natural aversion of American men to having some of their womenfolk taken from them, or the jealousies of English mothers who having daughters of their own, look with a cold eye at so many young men being snapped up by "the all-conquering American girl." On the whole, Mrs. West thinks both countries benefit and we are glad she does. We know that the dollars of American girls have restored the fallen fortunes of many of the decayed houses of English nobility. But we do not know that America has profited very much by the transaction.

THE INCOME TAX.

THE reports on the collection of the income-tax in the Bombay Presidency for the three years ended last March furnish a good deal of evidence of the unpopularity of that impost. The report dealing with the Presidency City is in this respect the most interesting, and Mr. Coorlavala gives an entertaining account of the measures taken by his department to overcome the moral insensibility which afflicts most people in matters of direct taxation. During 1901-02 there was a substantial increase of the collections in Bombay City due to the activity and vigilance of an increased staff in the Collector's department. The income tax officials here are not armed with any law which compels people to make returns of their incomes and the officials are, therefore, left to find out as best they may who are assessable, and to what extent. A considerable knowledge of human nature, however, enables them to ultimately approach very closely to accuracy in their estimates of people's possessions. The increase of the staff enabled more searching inquiries to be made than had been previously the case, and an elaborate plan of campaign was drawn up and carried out by which many who had before escaped were drawn into the meshes of the tax collector's net. For the purposes of a thorough house to house survey the city was re-arranged into nine wards instead of six, and minute inquiries were made regarding the circumstances of the occupants of each house in every street. The results so obtained were checked by the Collector and his Chief Assistant so that none might escape. As to how estimates of income are arrived at we are told that in the frequent cases where traders and others withhold information the officials, left to make their own guesses, purposely pitch the assessment as high as possible. This, of course, quickly produces a large number of objections, and in the end the assessees are obliged to furnish evidence of their means. The system throws a great deal of work on the Department. It would be simpler if people were obliged to submit returns in the first instance, but it is doubtful if the final result would be any more accurate. The net achievement of the special measures taken by the officials last year was a gain of over half a lakh of rupees in the collections as compared with the previous year, and this in the absence of any marked improvement in trade.

Throughout the Presidency the income-tax operations of the three years up to March last, were plainly affected by the course of famine and plague. During 1900-02 in the Northern Division the effects of famine were seen in a decline in the number of assessees and a considerable increase in the amount of outstandings. in reference to the latter, however, Mr. Lely, the Commissioner, expresses the opinion that payment was withheld in the hope of wholesale remissions being granted. This is supported by the fact that of the balance of Rs. 45,100 due on 1899-1900, all but Rs. 8,156 was subsequently collected, while though at the end of 1900-01 Rs. 94,365 was uncollected, only Rs, 9,212 had eventually to be written off. At the end of the financial year 1901-02 there was a sum of Rs. 74,972 outstanding, but up to September last only Rs. 1,856 of this amount had been written off as irrecoverable. The assessments and collections, of course, reflect the fact that the distress brought large profits to grain dealers and the dealers in hides and skins, and the anomaly was thus presented that in districts where the people suffered most and the cattle perished wholesale the income-tax realised the largest amounts. This is the explanation why in the Panch Mahals in 1900-01, the second year of the famine, the income-tax receipts were for that district the highest on record, and in the next year though not so great as in 1900-01, were still higher than in any other preceding year. On the whole Mr. Lely views the financial results of the three years with satisfaction, and though petitions against the assessments are on the increase, he regards this, no doubt rightly, as but an indication of the unpopularity of the tax. "The well-to-do," he says, "who do not bear their proper proportion of taxation are the loudest and most persistent objectors," and it is to these that he urges assessing and appellate officers to turn their most careful attention. In the Central and Southern divisions phenomena similar to those in the Northern Division were observed though in a less pronounced degree. Mr. Kennedy observes of the increase of objections against assessments in the Southern Division that the petition only costs an anna stamp, and it is but natural that many persons though properly assessed should try an appeal on the chance of getting a reduction. Moreover, the appeal gives the applicant further time to pay. Somewhat of the increase of petitions in this division appears also to have been due to the adoption, in one district at least, of a system similar to that found effective in Bombay City. The collections having fallen off in Kanara, the Collector acting on higher orders, directed the Mamlatdars "to bring the assessment to its proper level." The result was that incomes were over-assessed, and there were appeals; and substantial reductions were necessary.

GUN-RUNNING AT ADEN.

IT will be remembered that last week we published an account of the arrest of Sultan Yussuf Ali at Obbia. That gentleman brought his interesting career to a climax by an apparently profitable traffic with the Mullah in guns of French manufacture. A short time ago he was carried on board the Gaul, and the expiation of his crimes will be effected during a life of retirement. After he had been safely removed his premises were searched, and besides a quantity of treasure, a number of modern bolt rifles, which conclusively proved that the suspicion which have rested upon him were founded on fact, were discovered. Where the old ruffian had obtained these arms from was a matter of conjecture, and it is not at all clear now how he became possessed of them. Saturday's telegram to the effect that the agent of the Mullah has also been arrested in Aden for trafficking in arms at Jibutil may, however, provide some sort of a clue as to what is the source of this nefarious business. That the Mullah obtains his guns from French territory appears to be fairly clear, and considering the make of the guns which were confiscated after the arrest of Yussuf Ali it appears that French makers are landing themselves pretty freely to this dubious means of extending trade. It is not likely that the arrest of the Mullah's agent will result in a cessation of gun-running with Somaliland as its objective, but it shows at any rate that the British authorities at Aden are very wide awake.

THE P. and O. Co's mail steamer Peninsular, arrived in harbour on Saturday from London, six hours behind the expected time, owing to strong head winds which she experienced during the voyage.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday by the P. and O. mail steamer Peninsular from London were Sir Thos. Wardle, Lady Bridge, and Commander Beauchamp.

MESSRS. Shepstone and Brousse de Gersigny, Delegates from Natal, who are in India in connection with the labour supply to Natal, are visiting Darjiling, Madras, Cawnpore and Agra before embarking for Durban in the middle of next month.

THE Select Committee appointed to enquire into the charges against Mr. McKenzie, Minister for Lands in Victoria, delivered its report on the 11th ultimo. The Committee acquits him of obtaining any grazing licence for himself or any relatives at an inadequate rental, but finds that he failed to realise his true position as trustee of public lands for the people of the State and that he should not have sub-let his grazing licences contrary to the rules of the Department over which he presided. The Committee generally condemns his conduct. Mr. McKenzie has expressed his intention of resigning his seat in consequence of this finding.

DELHI, like Calcutta, had its troubles regarding the site selected for its Victoria Memorial. The Fund reached the remarkable total of Rs. 1,25,000 and it was decided to devote the entire sum to a much-needed local object, namely, a Hospital for Women. A site was selected with the approval of the Punjab Government on an open space near the Jumma Masjid and foundations were laid. Curiously enough, the plot had been occupied by a hospital in Moghul times. Difficulties were, however, raised, lest the Masjid might suffer from the æsthetic point of view, and the site had to be abandoned. The Committee is now endeavouring to get a plot of ground from the Military authorities on the corner of the maidan.

IN the Kyauktaw Subdivision of the Akyak District there seems to have been a general belief that the Census numbers, which, for the most part, were marked on small pieces of wood, and hung up on the eaves of the houses, brought fever to the inmates. They were accordingly taken down and hung upon convenient trees alongside, or stuck in the ground as far from the house as the owner would venture to put them, having regard to the risk incurred in disobeying orders. One Census enumerator, a native of India who could not be suspected of jesting, entered the occupations of all children under 15 years of age or so as "playing at games," whilst another entered the occupation of all infants-in-arms as "imbibing their mothers' milk."

The "Madras Mail" announces the death, at Ootacamund of Colonel Charles Aylmer Liardet from failure of the heart's action due to gout. He was formerly in the Madras Revenue Survey, from which he retired many years ago and settled at Ootacamund, where he became an extremely popular and very useful resident, being connected with every public institution, besides being an Honorary Magistrate and a very high Freemason. He was a very keen sportsman and in his youth was a fine cricketer, his interest in the game being maintained even after he could no longer take part in it, by the institution of a cricket competition on the Nilgiris for a trophy of which he was the donor. He will be much missed in Ootacamund by visitors and permanent residents alike, for he was very hospitable and had hosts of friends whose sympathy will be extended to Mrs. Liardet in her sad bereavement.

A FEW days ago, says the "Pioneer," we drew attention to the new rupee bearing the date 1903, which is being issued in lieu of the 1840 rupees now being withdrawn from circulation. The public will be pleased to see a new coin bearing the King-Emperor's head, but the baroness of the reverse is amazing. Instead of the familiar scroll-work and the inscription, there is really very little but the bare surface; and the illicit coiner will chuckle with delight at seeing his work made easy for him. And it is in the forgery of bright new rupees that there is least risk, as they can most easily be put into circulation and do not require any "faking." It is generally supposed that the Government are most anxious to stop illicit coining, but from what they have done in this instance they might be desirous of encouraging it. A score of the new rupees are in course of issue as rapidly as they can be turned out from the Mints, but the coin is certain to be viewed with suspicion a few months hence when good imitations of it have begun to circulate. It may be said that in thus coining the 1903 rupee, we are giving a hint to coiners, but in the public interest it seems desirable to point out the danger ahead.

TRIALS IN THE STATES.

JUSTICE WITHOUT FORMALITY.

[BY AN AMERICAN.]

"If I must be hanged," said my friend, "let me first have a trial at the Old Bailey with proper costuming and all scenic accessories. It would grieve me to be sentenced by a judge who wore a lounge suit and a red necktie."

Seen through American eyes, an Old Bailey trial is a peculiarly interesting spectacle. They do things differently in the United States. Judges, barristers, and court officials dress as they please, and an unravelled Yankee would regard an advocate in wig and gown as a fitting candidate for a lunatic asylum.

The Old Bailey would be regarded with strong aversion by every American barrister. The narrow, uncomfortable seats for counsel, the huge dock where the prisoner is displayed in charge of uniformed keepers, and the close, cramped appearance of the court room in general would seem unfitted for the administration of justice.

When a man is tried for his life in an American court, writes "an American" in the "Daily Express", he is not put in a cage and elevated above the rest of the occupants so that every one may observe him plainly. On the contrary, he sits at the counsel table beside his attorney, with the prosecuting counsel on the other side of the table, not four feet away. Apparently he is as free as any man in the court. A watchful warder in plain clothes may be near, but he is not marked by any distinguishing badge.

Assuming that every man is innocent until he is proven guilty, the law permits the accused to appear before the jury on an equal footing with his accusers. He even walks into court through the same door as that used by attorneys. There is no special staircase cut off from the rest of the world, leading into the dock from cells below, as at the Old Bailey.

EXTRAORDINARY DELAY.

A man may be found guilty of premeditated murder, yet not be sentenced to death for weeks, possibly months, afterwards. And execution of the sentence may be still farther off. An ingenious barrister can keep his client alive four months after he should have been hanged, by applications for a new trial on various grounds, or by fighting the case through the courts of appeal.

On the other hand, the wheels of justice move with terrible swiftness in England. "Edgar Edwards" murdered the Darby family on December 1; he was arrested on December 23, condemned to death on February 13, and will be hanged on March 3.

When I heard him sentenced I thought of a certain murderer hanged last spring in the State of Washington, after evading execution for nine years by raising intricate points of law. He was first tried in 1893 for a murder committed some months before. He was five times sentenced to death, but his counsel raised obstacle after obstacle for the learned judges of appeal to demolish, and so the case was fought up and down the courts until a final decision was reached that the man must hang.

And hang he did, after surviving three gaolers and a public prosecutor, and spending nine fat years in a comfortable "condemned" cell. On the scaffold he "wept bitterly." No wonder!

A MEMORABLE PICTURE.

The condemnation of a murderer at the Old Bailey is a picture to be remembered. The matter-of-fact American who witnessed "Edwards'" last public appearance will carry back to his land of plain-clothes courts the vision of justice in a red robe with broad white cuffs, complacent aldermen in blue and fur, a sheriff in blue and more fur and a massive gold collar, a wonderful bewigged person in black knickerbockers and a shiny sword and ruffles, a grave chaplain, and tiers of serious gentlemen in wigs and gowns, packed closely together, sardine fashion, in the space reserved for barristers.

In one thing he was disappointed. The sinister black cap, which he had associated with every condemnation to death in a British court of justice, did not meet his expectations. He had a vague idea that it was a real cap, and that the judge, before passing sentence, first removed his wig and carefully pulled this piece of legal millinery down over his ears.

Instead, it proved to be merely a strip of black cloth, which one of the court attendants laid on top of the judge's wig, with one corner over his forehead. It is invariably put a little too much on one side, or too far forward, and the court waits breathlessly while the judge pushes the corner of the cap above his eyes, after the manner of a woman adjusting her hat, without a mirror.

In American courts of justice the sentence of death is delivered by the judge standing, after the other occupants of the court have risen in response to the crier's "Oyez, oyez." The condemned man is brought in front of the judge's desk, with his counsel and the public prosecutor and one or two gaolers in everyday dress.

BETWEEN SENTENCE AND DEATH.

Even after a man is sentenced and his death assured, the execution may not take place for many weeks. The death-warrant must be signed by the Governor of the State, who fixes the date of execution. The interval between sentence and execution is from three to four months.

The authorities are always anxious that a condemned man may have every possible chance to repent of his sins. A negro murderer always does. The blacker his career of crime, the more spectacular his finish.

A negro will fight like a fiend while there is any chance of life, but when the scaffold is inevitable he forthwith "gets religion," and sings Gospel hymns at the top of his voice in his cell.

I mentioned to an Old Bailey constable that the English system of giving a condemned man only "three clear Sundays" for repentance would be considered almost barbarous in the States.

"Perhaps they need three months in the States," he responded drily.

When the man leaves the Old Bailey dock under sentence of death, there is about one chance in twenty of his escaping the hangman. His sole hope is in the Home Secretary.

A murderer sentenced in an American court still has a fighting chance for life. The discovery of new evidence by his counsel is sufficient warrant to apply for a new trial.

In Pennsylvania the Supreme Court may affirm the lower Court in the case of a conviction for murder—and in every case an appeal can be made by the condemned man—but there is still a possibility that the Pardon Board—a commission appointed to consider sentences—may recommend commutation to the governor of the State.

Sometimes the machinery of the law moves too slowly. In several sections of the United States—notably the Southern States—there is a tendency quietly to hang a murderer first and try him afterwards. In 1901 there were 105 legal executions in the American Union and 150 lynchings.

And the individuals who were lynched did not have "three clear Sundays."

INDIA appears to have secured a lien on the coveted appointment of Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, Mr. Henry being the third in succession taken from the Indian services. The new Chief Commissioner has, of course, a world-wide reputation as a police expert, for having been the first to reduce finger-marks and physical measurements to a serviceable system for police purposes. From the discovery of the differentia of thumbs to the full utilisation of that fact in the service of criminal administration was a long step, but Mr. Henry, entering into the matter with the zeal of a professional detective, achieved it in a wonderfully short time, and when he had established his system in Bengal taught it to all India. But without the thumb marks Mr. Henry's administration of the Police Department in Bengal would have been a notable one. The reputation he had established was shown when he was summoned by Lord Roberts to Pretoria to form an investigation department in the Transvaal, by way of cheek on the large Boer party who, having nominally surrendered, were proposed to continue the contest with the weapons of treachery. When having done his work in Africa, Mr. Henry returned to London to the Assistant Commissionership; it was well understood that he held the intention to the Commissionership when Sir Edward Bradford should retire.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

ADVANCE FROM THE NORTH.

GUN-RUNNING FOR THE MULLAH.

AN ARREST AT ADEN.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Colonel Plunkett with several companies of the Second African Rifles, has proceeded from Garrero to Bohotle preparatory to an advance on Damot, forty miles south, thus opening a movement from the north. A large number of the Mullah's followers are at Damot, though the main body is still at Mudug.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The Agent of the Mullah has been arrested at Aden for trafficking in arms at Jibutil.

THE NEW NAVAL BASE AT QUEENSFERRY.

TO COST TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS.

GERMANY PERTURBED.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

It is understood that the preliminary expenditure on the Queensferry Naval base will be 2½ millions including an arsenal, and fortifications and large stores of war material. The step has created a disagreeable impression in Germany where it is regarded as a countermove to German Naval activity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

The German Press is acrimoniously discussing the proposed East Coast naval base.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

PRIME MINISTER AS PRESIDENT.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN MEETING.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Mr. Balfour has been elected President of the British Association for the coming year. A meeting will be held in 1905 at Capetown and Johannesburg.

The "Times" considers the Association will play the part of an Imperial mission helping forward the work of reconciliation.

The "Times" also hints that the Prince of Wales will accept the presidency in succession to Mr. Balfour and accompany the Association to South Africa, making the visit in every sense an Imperial one.

IRRIGATION IN EGYPT.

NEW BARRAGE OPENED.

The Khedive to-day opened the Zifta Barrage midway between Cairo and the sea. The cost of the barrage is half a million. The barrage forms a complement to the barrages at Assiout and Assouan.

RAILWAYS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

NEW LINE FROM NATAL TO JOHANNESBURG.

A Railway Conference, which has been held at Johannesburg with Lord Milner presiding, has approved the construction of an alternative line from Natal to Johannesburg via the Wilge River.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

REFORMS TO BE CARRIED OUT.

The "Standard's" Constantinople correspondent telegraphs that the Grand Vizier in an interview stated that the reforms in Macedonia would be executed to the letter. A new selected staff, he said, was being gradually formed. New roads were being made and German officers were reorganizing the gendarmery.

Austria has obtained a Consulate at Metrovetzae where previously there has been only a Russian Consulate.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The promulgation is expected shortly of various ordinances connected with the Macedonian reform scheme which have been approved by the Council of Ministers and await only the sanction of the Sultan. A general amnesty will be promulgated at the festival of Bairam.

THE ADEN DEFENCES.

RUSSIAN NAVAL OFFICER ARRESTED.

SPYING ON THE FORTIFICATIONS.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

A Russian Naval Officer has been arrested for spying on British fortifications at Aden near Key defences from which concealed batteries are worked. Two British officers escorted the prisoner on board a Russian warship where he was released. The garrison is intensely irritated as Russian officers are being treated as distinguished visitors.

PLAGUE ABOARD THE SYRIA.

A case of plague has occurred on board the Syria at Aden.

THE EXPENSES OF OFFICERS.

NEW ARMY ORDER.

It is officially announced that all officers gazetted to the regular army after the 1st December last shall be reimbursed the cost of a complete field kit.

THE object of the Socialistic League which has been formed in Calcutta is not to introduce Marxian or Communist ideas into the Government of India but to set up cooperative chummeries distributing kitchens and general laundries as a solution of the housing, cooking and chobie problems in Calcutta. It is an excellent idea, but the scheme just as well have been called anything else as Socialistic.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

GREECE.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

A compromise has been arranged between the Greek Crown Prince and the Government, by which the former, who was mentioned on the 25th ult. as being excluded from the post of Commander-in-Chief, retains the right to promote officers. A Cabinet crisis is thus averted.

ABYSSINIA.

The "Temps" mentions the explorer, Colonel Tontie, as the probable successor of M. LaGarde in Abyssinia.

NEW ATLANTIC SERVICE.

The Dominion Government invites tenders for a fast Atlantic service, the speed to be from eighteen to twenty-one knots. The vessels must be British owned and must not call at foreign ports.

WAR HISTORIAN DEAD.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Colonel Henderson, the official historian of the War in South Africa, is dead.

(Colonel George Frances Robert Henderson, C. B., the official historian of the Boer War, was Director of Military Intelligence in South Africa during the campaign He entered the Army joining the York and Lancaster Regiment in 1873. He was a Professor in the Staff College from 1892 to 1897. He served in the Egyptian War of 1882, and was present at Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir, and for his services received the brevet of major, the medal with clasp, the Medjidie of the 5th class, and the Khedive's Star. For his services in South Africa he was mentioned in despatches. He had been for many years Director of Military Art and History at the Staff College. His writings included a "Tactical Study of Fredericksburg" and a "Life of Stonewall Jackson.")

THE MOROCCO REBELLION.

ALLEGED CAPTURE OF THE PRETENDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman," dated London, the 7th instant, states:—It is reported that the Moorish Pretender has been captured.

THE POSITION OF CHINA.

RUSSIAN-AMERICAN COALITION.

TO PRESERVE THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE

A special cablegram to the "Englishman" states:—A Russian-American coalition is officially reported from Washington to have been formed to prevent the further partition of China, and to support her in paying the indemnities on a silver basis.

PLAGUE AT BENARES.

BENARES, MARCH 7.

Mr. Saldanha, Health Officer, Benares Municipality, has died of plague. His son was also attacked but recovered.

THE NEPALESE CONSPIRACY CASE.

ACCUSED RELEASED ON BAIL.

In the Nepalese conspiracy case all the accused have been released on bail.

CALCUTTA SMALL CAUSES COURT.

Mr. Osmond acts as Chief Judge of the Calcutta Small Causes Court, vice Mr. Handley acting on the High Court Bench, while Mr. Bell officiates as Second Judge of the Small Causes Court.

THE LONDON AND GLOBE SCANDAL.

PROPOSED PROSECUTION OF MR. WHITAKER-WRIGHT.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspodent, dated London, the 7th instant, says that the subscriptions set on foot in the City for the prosecution of Mr. Witaker-Wright are insufficient for the purpose. The Court has been asked to order the liquidator to set aside funds sufficient for the institution of a prosecution.

The decision will be given next Tuesday.

THE UNIVERSITIES' COMMISSION REPORT.

OPPOSITION OF CALCUTTA SENATE.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

The Calcutta University Senate have had another long meeting under the presidency of Mr. Raleigh to discuss the Universities' Commission Report.

Resolutions were passed adverse to the recommendations of the Commission on the subjects of the constitution of the Senate, supervision of affiliated colleges, and the fixing of minimum fees, the general sense of the majority being that the Senate should be left as it is to manage affairs the best way it can under the existing procedure.

One resolution proposed by Dr. Asutosh Mookerjee went so far as to approve of exceptions even being allowed to the general rule, that there should be a properly constituted governing body to each College, and fourteen members of the Senate voted in favour at this proposal which was, however, eventually thrown out.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF ORISSA.

SUGGESTED SEVERANCE FROM BENGAL.

Replying to a question at the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council yesterday, the Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government said no proposals for the severance of Orissa from Bengal and its transfer to the Central Provinces were at present under consideration.

CALCUTTA DRAINAGE.

INAUGURATION OF A NEW SCHEME.

Mr Greer, Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, yesterday started a new pumping engine for a great suburban drainage scheme for Calcutta which has been many years under consideration. The pumps are capable of lifting a total of 56,000,000 gallons of sewage daily to a height of fifteen feet.

H. M. S. REDBREAST.

H. M. S. REDBREAST, Commander G. C. Quayle, sailed on Saturday evening for Aden, where she will remain till relieved by H. M. S. Merlin, and then proceeds to England.

RACING AT MAHALUXMI.

THE ELEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

THERE was a capital card at Mahaluxmi on Saturday, and the racing was quite the best witnessed at the Bombay extra meetings for a long time. The attendance was again very good and his Excellency Lord Northcote, the Governor of Bombay, was amongst those present. The card opened with a race for Arabs—the Dealer's Plate—in which Little Joker was promptly made favourite. He again pulled off his event with the greatest of ease. Fakeer II. who on several occasions this season has only just missed pulling off a good race, at length got an opportunity of showing his real form. On the handicap he was quite the best thing, but he did not receive much support. He won in fine style, and Soda, his jockey, rode a capital race. Kingston, who has changed hands, was installed favourite in the March Stakes succumbed to both Beadsman and Harpist. Beadsman ran splendidly, and the way he came out at the post was remarkably clever. Governor won a good race in the Charni Road Stakes, and popular fancy in this race was justified almost to the letter. Hermit and Greyleg who were, respectively, second and third holding just that position on the pencillers slate. The best race of the afternoon was in the Medium Plate. Key West was backed down to five to four on, and after running an uphill race finally dead heated with Nautilus. For the ran off the owner of Nautilus declined to send his horse to the post, and Key West, therefore, walked over. Min did a remarkable thing by winning the Gatwicke Stakes, and Snaiboob again proved his metal by running off with the Churchgate Plate against Oriental and Arabistan. The latter horse was well backed to win but never showed up at all in the race. The following are the details:—

The Dealers' Plate—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1902, which have not won a race value Rs. 900 or over. 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. (no landing allowance.) Penalties—Winner of a race value Rs. 100 or over; once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs.—Distance—3 furlongs.

Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Little Joker, 7st 8lbs ..... Kamad 1
Mr Percy Fischer's g a h Samaiya, 7st 10lbs ..... Hoyt 2
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h Sirar, 8st 7lbs ..... C B Mahomed 3
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's g a h White Fox, 8st 4lbs ..... Omerkhan 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h New Moon, 8st ..... Heeroo 0
Mr Murid bin Jurji's b a h Black Eagle, 8st 2lbs ..... Robinson 0
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Salvation, 8st 2lbs ..... Noormahomed 0
Mr Fahad bin Saif's b a h Nusser, 8st 2lbs ..... Kunai 0
Messrs Owen and Foulkes' b a h Krhan, 7st 11lb ..... Dhondi 0

Betting: 5 to 4 on Little Joker; 4 to 1 against White Fox; 5 to 1 Samaiya; 6 to 1 New Moon; 15 to 1 others.

The Race.—After a short delay Nusser showed out from Little Joker with Khan last. The favourite led into the straight and won easily by two and a half lengths; a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 22 4-5 sec.

The Vehar Plate—Winner, Rs 200, second Rs 100, and third Rs 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs. Distance—1 mile.

Mr A A Amor's b a h Fakeer, 8st 8lbs ..... Soda 1
Mr Finch's b a h Musketeer, 7st ..... Heeroo 2
Mr N Mehta's ch a h Silvermane, 7st 8lbs ..... Dhondi 3
Mr George's g a h Alexis, 8st ..... Omerkhan 0
Mr R D Sethna's ch a h Sandow, 8st ..... Hoyt 0
Messrs E Rasheed and A A Saif's b a h Haddal, 8st 5lbs ..... C B Mahomed 0
Mr A M Dalia's ch a h Turkestan, 6st 13lbs ..... Bennett 0

Betting: 7 to 2 against Alexis; 4 to 1 Musketeer; 5 to 1 each Fakeer II, and Silvermane.

The Race.—Silvermane made play from Fakeer with Alexis last. Fakeer II. assumed the lead two furlongs from home, and after a vigorous challenge from Musketeer won by a head; a length and a half between second and third. Time—1 min. 53 4-5 sec.

The March Stakes—Winner Rs 200, second Rs 100, and third Rs 50. A Handicap for horses. Distance—5 furlongs.

H H Aga Khan's br aus g Beadsman, 9st 5lbs ..... Cowell 1
Mr Kelso's b aus g Harpist, 9st 5lbs ..... Omerkhan 2
Messrs M Festonjee and R Shikajee's b aus g Kingston, 9st 6lbs ..... Potter 3
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's gr aus g Firecracker, 8st 5lbs ..... Robinson 0
Mr R G Baldock's br aus m La Regina, 7st 5lbs ..... Bennett 0

Betting: 5 to 4 on Kingston; 5 to 2 against Beadsman; 5 to 1 Harpist; 10 to 1 others.

The Race.—Kingston showed out in front of Beadsman who was running next the rails. The favourite led into the straight, but stopped near home and was passed both by Beadsman and Harpist, the first named winning a good race by half a length; half a length between second and third. Time—1min. 2 sec.

The Charni Road Stakes—Winner Rs 200, second Rs 100, and third Rs 50. A Handicap for Arabs 13-3 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor, 8st 9lbs ..... Omerkhan 1
Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit, 7st 11lbs ..... Heeroo 2
Aga S Shah's g a h Greyleg, 8st. 5lbs ..... Robinson 3
Mr E Gladwyn's g a h Hypocrite, 8st 11b ..... C B Mahomed 0
Messrs E Rasheed and A A Saif's b a h Young Taisseer 7st 12lbs ..... Hoyt 0
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's g a h Silver Fox, 7st 9lbs ..... Kitil 0
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Skirmisher, 7st 3lbs ..... Bennett 0
Mr Faraj bin Saiad's b a h Mosumma, 6st 13lbs ..... Kunai 0
Mr R A Willis' b a h Jens, 6st 6lbs ..... Dhondi 0

Betting: 5 to 2 against Governor; 3 to 1 Hermit; 6 to 1 Grey Leg; 8 to 1 Young Taisseer; 10 to 1 Silver Fox; 15 to 1 others.

The Race.—Governor led off from Mosumma on the outside. He continued to lead, and eventually won easily by a length and a quarter; half a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 7 2-3 sec.

The Medium Plate—Winner Rs 200, second Rs 100, and third Rs 50. A handicap for ponies 14-1 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Percy Fischer's b aus m Key West, 9st 7lbs ..... Robinson 1
Mr Hajibhoy Vishram's br aus m Nautilus, 8st 11b ..... Heeroo 2
Mr Murray's ch aus g Cocos, 8st 10lbs ..... C B Mahomed 3
Mr R G Baldock's b aus m Matilda, 9st 2lbs ..... Potter 0
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanji's b aus m Annie Laurie, 8st ..... Omerkhan 0
Captain Lloyd's g aus m Lady Dean, 7st 5lbs ..... Hoyt 0
Mr George's bl aus m Kna, 7st 2lbs ..... Bennett 0
Messrs M Mahomedbhoy and Co's b aus m Miss Gerole, 7st ..... Dhondi 0
Captain Stoddart's br m Budmash, 6st ..... Native 0

Betting: 5 to 4 on Key West; 5 to 1 against Annie Laurie; 8 to 1 each Cocos and Nautilus; 15 to 1 Matilda; 20 to 1 others.

The Race.—Matilda jumped off with a three lengths' lead, but at the three-furlong post Nautilus assumed the lead from Key West, who had to come round on the outside, and a fine race between the pair ended in a dead heat race; a length and a quarter between second and third, Budmash tailed off last. Time—1 min. 4 sec.

The owner of Nautilus declined to run off, and Key West walked over.

The Gatwick Stakes—Winner Rs200, second Rs100, and third Rs 50. A Handicap for horses which have not won a flat race value Rs 2,000 or over since 31st March 1902. Distance 1 mile.

Mr A W Pitt's b aus m Min, 7st 9lbs ..... Hoyt 1
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus g Swiftsure, 9st 7lbs ..... Cowell 2
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanji's ch aus m Gaullo, 8st 11lbs ..... Omerkhan 3
Mr R J Hunter's b aus m Repetition, 7st ..... Rook 0

Betting: 5 to 4 on Swiftsure; 5 to 2 Gaullo; 5 to 1 Min; 12 to 1 Repetition.

The Race.—Gaullo went to the front, followed by Swiftsure and Min. Swiftsure ran wide coming into the straight, but apparently had the race in hand when Min came with a rattle close home and won a good race by a length and a quarter; a length between second and third. Time 1 min. 45 4-5 sec.

The Church Gate Plate Winner Rs 200, second Rs 100, and third Rs 50. A Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanji's b a h Shaiboob, 7st 11lbs ..... Omerkhan 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hakum, 7st 6lbs ..... Heeroo 2
Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental, 8st 4lbs ..... Robinson 3
Mr Finch's b a h Arabistan, 8st 6lbs ..... C B Mahomed 0
Mr Westropp's b a h Chancellor, 7st ..... Hoyt 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Arabistan; 4 to 1 Oriental 5 to 1 Hakum; 6 to 1 Shaiboob and Chancellor.

The Race.—Shaiboob made the whole of the running, and won by two lengths; half a length between second and third. Arabistan ran last throughout. Time—1 min. 37 4-5 sec.

REPORTS from the Mahsud border show that the tribesmen have remained quiet all the cold weather and no further trouble is now anticipated with them.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

FOURTH DAY.

THE annual regatta of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club was continued on Saturday afternoon when there were three races, the third challenge cup race, the ship's boats (service rig) race, and the handicap for yachts on the R. B. Y. C. list not entered for the challenge cup. All the three races started with a fresh breeze, which continued almost throughout the afternoon. In the challenge cup race four boats were entered for competition. Melody, however, gave up, and only three boats started. Forella was expected to cross the line first, and she did so, but on account of the handicap allowances Sapphire was placed first for the third time, and received the first prize, while the Forella came second. In the ships' boats (service rig) race R. I. M. Dockyard's 25-foot cutter (scratch) was easily beating Mayo's 25-foot cutter, also scratch, by seven minutes and six seconds. In the Yachts Handicap race ten boats were on the list but only nine started. The Mannikin which was scratch did not start and the Tomtit gave up, only eight competed. Pixie crossed the line first followed by Trixie. Near North Karanja Buoy Pixie and Trixie appeared in one line for a short while, but the former crossed the line ahead and kept up first rank followed by Trixie. This was also due to her handicap allowances. Titmouse won the first prize. The following are the details:—

Third Challenge Cup Race—Sailed at 2-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Rating.	H'cap A'lces. M	S	Owners	1st round. H M S	Arrival. H M S	Time of Corrected Time H M S
Forella.....	37·60	Scr		Mr C T R Scovell	3 57 43	5 10 40	2 40 40
Sapphire...	33·60	7	35	Mr R H H Hopkins & Capt Mutter, R E	3 53 45	5 16 2	2 38 27
Stella	...	...		Lt-Col Boyd, I M S	4 1 6	5 18 30	...!
Melody ..	28·56	17	16	Mr J B K Macbeth...	...	Gave up	

Stella not having been measured under the new Y R A rules it was not possible to calculate her time allowance. The course sailed was No, 7=17·6 miles.

Ship's Boats (service rig) Race—Sailed at 2-15 p.m.

Names of Boats.	H'cap A'lces. M	S	Owners	Entered by	Time of Arrival H M S
R I M Dockyard's Cutter 25'.....	Scr		Mr A Monk.....	....	4 45 59
R I M Mayo's Cutter 25'.....		..	Mr A Monk.....	....	4 53 55
H M S Amaya's Cutter 25'.....		..	Lt Comdr R M Lambert, R N		5 14 42

Course No 5 was sailed being 8·8 miles.

Yachts H'cap. Race—Sailed at 3 p.m.

Names of Boats.	H'cap A'lces. M	S	Owners	Start at	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Pixie.....	Scr		Mr E H Smethan.....	4 27 31	4 53 28	1 53 59
Trixie	..		Mr A M Monbeck.....	4 30 12	4 55 39	1 55 39
Mab.....	11	43	Mr C M Byrne..	4 32 35	4 59 21	1 47 40
Titmouse ...	15	37	Major J M Puplett	4 36 29	5 1 30	1 46 3
Cluthas	15	27	Capt G Lamb, I M S	4 37 23	5 3 50	1 48 23
Sayonara ..	9	0	Mr W W Petrie	4 38 30	5 5 29	1 55 29
Lapwing....	15	27	Mr E C Richards	4 39 44	5 8 16	1 52 49
Midget	16	57	Officers, R A ...	4 43 34	5 9 19	1 52 22
Tomtit.....	15	27	Dr W M Gibson	..	Gave up	
Mannikin ...	Scr		Officers, R A ...		Did not start	

The course was No. 1 followed by course No. 13—from Committee vessel round South Karanja buoy, Sunk Rock, and thence back to the Committee Vessel; the boats then having to go round the middle ground buoy, leaving it to starboard round the mark boat at the south troopship buoy, and back to the Committee Vessel, a total distance of nine miles.

LAST DAY.

ROWING MATCHES.

Race for Jolly boats.—No limit to crew. Start at 4-15 p. m. Course from Committe Vessel round Middle Ground buoy leaving it to starboard and back across finishing line=1·28.

Rowing Races for Tonies.—Crew limited to four. Start at 4-35 p. m Course same as for Jolly Boats

Race for 4 to 6 oared man of war and bona fide ships' Boats, European crews. Course No. 13=1·9 miles. Start at 5 p. m.

Sculling Race for yachts dinghis belonging to yachts on the R. B. Y. C. list to be pulled by yachts regular sailing. Crews limited to two in number. Dinghies over 12 feet in length to carry one man per boat, dead weight, who must not take any active part in the race. Start at 6-15 p. m. Course from Committee Vessel round mark-boat leaving it to starboard and back across finishing line.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

ANNUAL INSPECTION.

THE annual camp of the Bombay Artillery Volunteers, which commenced on the 28th February, was closed on Saturday evening, when the Corps was inspected by Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, commanding the Bombay District. The strength of the corps on parade was about 155 rank-and-file, Lieutenant-Colonel L. P. Russell, being in command, the other officers present being Captain Stoddart, the Adjutant, Major Walker, Captain Sprott, Captain Armstrong, Lieutenant Marsland, and Lieutenant McKerrow. The General was received with a general salute. Considerable enthusiasm prevailed in connection with the drills throughout the Camp which was pronounced to be a great success. The attendance at both the morning and evening parades throughout the camp was larger than the previous years, which showed that the men thoroughly appreciated the manner in which the corps was being worked. During the week the Gatacre Cup and the Wheal Cup were competed for. The Gatacre Cup was won by No. 2 Company, the battery commander being Lieutenant J. J. Marsland. The Wheal Cup was won by Corporal Hunter, No. 3 sub-division of No. 2 Company, the gun group commander of which was Sergeant-Major Pennington. On Saturday afternoon General Willcocks went round the rank and file and then addressed the men. He said he had never in all his experience seen a smarter set of men amongst Volunteers in India. It had given him great pleasure to have seen them at drills. He quite realised the difficulties they had to contend with, as many of them had to come from long distances to qualify, and yet they had shown that they were very efficient gunners. Colonel Caldwell, commanding R. A., who inspected them at shooting and at actual firing, had told him that they were a very smart set of men indeed and thoroughly knew their drill. In conclusion the General observed that this was the first time he had inspected the Bombay Artillery Volunteers, but he hoped it would not be the last. The parade was then dismissed. It may be stated that the amusement part of the camp had not been overlooked as two successful smoking concerts were held, one on the opening day and the other on Thursday last. On the latter date the attendance numbered about four hundred. On Saturday nighthere was a dinner in the camp, followed by another successful smoking concert. During the interval at the concert, Lieutenant-Colonel Russell, in addressing the men, complimented the Company which had won the cups. The catering at the camp was carried out by Mr. C. H. Connell of Woodlands Hotel, Lanavla.

DEPARTURES BY THE MAIL.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. & O. Co's Mail steamer Caledonia were:—Earl of Durham, Lord Herbert, Lady Anne Lambton, Mrs. Leiter and Miss Daisy Leiter, Earl and Countess of Powis, Sir Alexander Rendel, Lady Rendel, Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. Bigge, Mr. J. J. Holdsworth, C.I.E., Professor Henry Louis, Mr. Rendel, Hon'ble Mr. Stokes, Mr. P. E. Savile, Col. W. Lock, Major J. Brodie-Mills, and Major Howison-Crawfore, who proceeds to Somaliland to rejoin his regiment as second-in-command. Viscount Ingestre, who was the guest of his Highness the Aga Khan during his short stay in Bombay, also left by the Caledonian. He was seen off from Ballard Pier by His Highness's cousin, who presented him with some Talati is by handsome bouquets.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 20TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, Captain A. G. Cubitt, arrived in harbour at 11 o'clock on Saturday with the English mails of the 20th February. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Robertson Mr and Mrs J
Bolton Mr A H
Kennaway Miss
Cowley Mrs J W
Rogerson Miss
Martin Mrs and Miss and 2 children
Wells Miss L
Wickham Mrs and Miss
Main Mr and Mrs H and child
Gearing Miss
Bridge Lady
Durant Mr F
Frankland Miss
Bonsy Mr A
Leslie Mr and Mrs R F
Wall Miss
Robinson Mr T H
Kendall Mrs R
Weston Mr H
Rock Miss E C
Mullaly Mrs and infant
Pringle Lt-Col and Mrs R
Griffith 2nd Lieut W C K
Batty Lieut H E
Malcolm Mr
Tanner Miss
Kemp Mrs J C
McGregor Mrs, child and infant
Mooney Mr W
Grant Mr F W

FROM MARSEILLES.

Goowyn Maj N J
Campbell Lieut H
Zygouras Mr and Mrs
Self Mr P A
Vidian Capt
Ward Capt F M
Costley Capt
Beauchamp Comdr
Owens Mr J
Huggings Lt Col P J
Ebrahim Mr A
Hamilton Maj and Mrs A C
Greenly Maj W H
Anderson Maj H C F
Wardle Sir Thos
Panday Mr F D
Pandey Miss
Wall Mrs and Miss
Watzler Miss
Johnstone Mr A A J
Johnstone Mrs
Perkins Capt and Mrs J C C
Hastings Mr S R
Hastings Mr R
Grovers Mrs and 2 children
Donne Mr S W
Hailes Miss M
Playne Miss A E
Costello Capt and Mrs
Piggott Mr J
McLeod Mr G C
Plowden Mr C
Hobbie Mr A E
King Mr F W
Fryer Major L C
Maitland Mrs
Wood Mr J
Fane Mr
Fane Major and Mrs
Brereton Mr R A

FROM BRINDISI.

Mackinnon Mr and Mrs
Hennesy Mr G
Riabouchinsky Mr D

FROM PORT SAID—Beresford Miss A

FROM SUEZ—Shaw Mr

FROM ADEN—Grass Mr R A

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

ANNUAL CAMP AT PAREL.

STRESS of business due chiefly to the Delhi Durbar made it impossible for the annual camp of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers to be held on the same scale as in former years. At Dhond in 1901 the battalion camp extended for a fortnight, and its strength during that period was never less than 450 men. Operations on quite an extensive scale was carried out, and the fortnights' experience was both enjoyable and instructive. This year it was, owing to the reason already stated, found impossible to go further afield than Parel, and only 150 men were able to avail themselves of the opportunity of going under canvas. However, Major S. J. Sargent and the officers of the corps are to be congratulated on the measure of success which has been gained even under these difficult circumstances. The operations of the week have been confined mainly to one plan—the defence of the locomotive workshops near which the camp was held. In connection with the manœuvres an armoured train was used, and a real insight into the use of this new factor of warfare was gained by the men. At Dhond it will be remembered an armoured train was used, but on that occasion there was a good deal of "make believe" about the affair. During the past week a train which would have served its purpose equally well in real warfare has been employed. It has been protected with iron plates and would have withstood the onslaught of real ball cartridge. On Friday Brigadier-General Willcocks inspected the camp and he expressed himself as satisfied with the arrangements, and complimented Major Sargent upon the condition of the corps. On Saturday evening when the camp was brought to a successful conclusion the officers entertained a number of guests at dinner. A very enjoyable evening was spent, and the whole arrangements passed off very happily. After the dinner the usual dance was held, and it was kept up with keen enjoyment until a late hour.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

POSSIBILITIES OF TROUBLE AT KABUL.

The Peshawar correspondent of the "Daily Mail," cables:—The situation in Afghanistan cannot be called reassuring. Besides the recent trouble between the authorities at Kabul and the Indian Government with reference to the delivery of warlike supplies now at Peshawar, it is an undoubted fact that the present Amir has not the same control over his people as the late Amir had, and Prince Nasrullah, who works in harmony at present with his brother, has the full control of the army as well as being at the head of the Kabul workshops.

Trouble, however, is hardly likely to come from Nasrullah, but from the young Prince Mohamed Omar Jan, a lad of eighteen years, who is of royal blood by both parents. His mother the Sultana or Queen, is the only lady in Afghanistan who is allowed to bear the coveted title of Queen.

Young Prince Mohamed Omar Jan is a lad nearly 6ft. tall and broad in proportion, and in features build and manner very like the late Amir. He is strong in more ways than one, and soon is likely to make a bid for the throne of his father. That he will have the support of strong blood relations is undoubted, and the army is likely to divide its allegiance.

The present Amir has not the insight of his father. He does not see that by leaving his people—soldiers, merchants, and others—unpaid for their services he is ruining his credit.

Mrs. Kate Daly, the Amir's lady doctor, arrived in Peshawar from Kabul on Christmas day last for three months' holiday. This is the first leave she has had for four years, and considering the hard work that the only doctor in Kabul has to do, the holiday is well earned. Throughout all Afghanistan Mrs. Daly is known as the "healing hand" All cases are brought to her, and with the help only of a native compounder she manages to alleviate a great deal of suffering.

Regarding the thirty-six Krupp guns that were ordered by the Amir and allowed to go forward, these are now being fitted up and made ready for use. Being in pieces too heavy for camel transport they were taken all the way by bullock-carts, taking about twenty-four days on the journey.

THE INDIAN CRICKET TEAM FOR ENGLAND.

PROGRESS OF THE SCHEME.

THE scheme to send a mixed team of Parsee, Hindu, and Mahomedan cricketers to England next year is progressing favourably. At a meeting of the committee held at the Parsee Gymkhana pavilion, Bombay, last Friday evening, to consider the replies received from players who have been asked to become members and provisional members of the team, it was decided, on the motion of Major Carnegy, seconded by Mr. J.S. Milne, that negotiations should be opened up with the secretaries of the M. C. C. and Surrey County C. C. with a view to ascertaining how the proposed visit would be received at home and what amount in the shape of an advance grant would be forthcoming from the counties willing to give the team matches. Copies of the letters to Mr. Lacey and Mr. Alcock are to be sent to Lord Harris, Lord Hawke, Mr. E. H. D. Sewell, Mr. K. J. Key, Mr. Simpson-Hayward and Mr. Clayton, and their co-operation asked to further the scheme. K. S. Ranjitsinhji and K. S. Singh, the Cambridge University and Kent County players, are to be written to formally, inviting them to become members of the team, and it is hoped that both players will be able to assist the team frequently, at all events, if not regularly. The three players who up to Friday had not replied to the invitations extended to them, Ali Hasan, K. M. Mistri, and B. Jayaram, it was decided should be written to again as their all-round cricket would greatly strengthen the side. A reply was, however, received from Mistri on Saturday stating that he would be willing to join the team, circumstances permitting.

It was further decided that the Joint Honorary Secretaries should be asked to communicate with those of the cricket loving public who, they think, will be willing to subscribe to the guarantee fund. A working committee was appointed consisting of the Joint Honorary Secretaries and three other members of the general committee, and H. H. the Aga Khan, Mr. D. J. Tata, and the Presidents of the Hindu Gymkhana were added to the general committee.

MR ROBERTSON, Railway Commissioner, has sent in his Report to the Government of India.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

FAVOURED by such brilliant weather as is not often enjoyed in these isles in the month of February the State opening of Parliament by their Majesties brought together large crowds, and the scene in the House of Lords was as usual one of dazzling splendour. But the average Englishman soon gets tired of such displays, and after the Coronation even a Royal procession to the Palace of Westminster becomes comparatively tame. If it is not presumptuous to say so I should think his Majesty would be well advised if he only opened Parliament in person once in five years instead of annually. In venturing to make this observation I am only repeating what is in everybody's mouth. If the grand pageant of Tuesday attracted less general interest than in the two previous years of the present reign what shall be said of the proceedings in the Commons? By universal consent there has not been such a dull commencement within living memory. Members take their cue from Ministers. Ministers have reappeared in a listless mood and members are equally listless. How listless they are even on the Ministerial benches is shown by the comparatively small majorities Ministers have had. Mr. Macnamara's amendment relating to the housing of the poor was only rejected by a majority of 39. Mr. Lambert's respecting the Whitaker Wright case only defeated by 51; while the greatest majority the Government could secure against an amendment moved by Mr. Swift MacNeill with reference to ministers holding company directorships was just 38. Is this the beginning of the end? What a chance the Liberals have if they could pull themselves together and agree to bury their differences or rather rivalries!

INDIA AND THE NEW SESSION.

It is sometimes made a matter of complaint, and justly so, that framers of Royal Speeches to Parliament are apt to forget all about India. That charge cannot be preferred against the author or authors of the King's Speech referred to above. Almost the longest paragraph is devoted to the sovereign's Eastern Empire, but lest you should think too much of yourselves let me hasten to say that you cannot expect this to form a precedent. Coronation Durbars—fortunately!—do not come every year. Here is how that never-to-be-forgotten event is referred to in the speech read by the Sovereign on Tuesday:—"My succession to the Imperial Crown of India has been proclaimed and celebrated in an assembly of unexampled splendour at Delhi. I there received from the feudatory Princes and Chiefs and from all classes within my Indian dominions gratifying marks of their loyalty and devotion to my Throne and family. I am glad to be able to state that this imposing ceremony has coincided in point of time with the disappearance of the drought and agricultural distress in Western India, and that the prospects both of agriculture and commerce throughout my Indian Empire are more encouraging and satisfactory than they have been for some years past." An Indian amendment to the Address in the Commons—there are no such vulgar things as amendments to the Address in the aristocratic branch of the Legislature—has come to be regarded as indispensable. This year there are two Indian amendments not counting the one already moved by Mr. Joseph Walton which led to such an interesting and, I may say, important discussion on our rather perilous position in Persia. Mr. Caine is to ask the House to add to the address the following words:—"And, having regard to the great poverty of the Indian people and to the fact that 30,000 troops of the Army have been used in other parts of the world in which India has no direct or substantial interest, we humbly express our regret that your Majesty's Speech contains no recommendation for the reduction of the military expenditure of the Indian Empire." Mr. Caine's relative, Mr. Herbert Roberts is the author of the other amendment which bears a family likeness to the one quoted above, and will probably be abandoned if the honourable member for Cranborne gets a chance of speaking. Mr. Robert's amendment reads thus:—"As an Amendment to the Address, at end, add,—And we humbly represent to your Majesty that, having regard to the period of distress and difficulty through which India has recently passed, we view with grave concern the burden of taxation placed upon the Indian population, and are of opinion that the Military expenditure charged upon the revenues of India is excessive, and that such steps should be taken as will relieve the strain imposed upon the Indian taxpayers by the existing arrangements of the Government of India for defence and Foreign Affairs." There is one thing of which India cannot complain. Even when Mr. Galloway Weir is not on the job the proportion of Indian questions put to the Government is always high. Although the session has hardly commenced several questions have already been asked, and some of them deal with interesting questions. Sir Seymour King has at length ascertained that the period of detention in excess of the leave taken by Government servants who came to this country with the Indian volunteer contingent for the Coronation is to be treated as duty carrying full pay. Sir Se

by the East Indian Railway Company. I am not acquainted with the facts connected either with the details of the contract or its fulfilment by the contractors."

THE LYTTON MONUMENT.

The dedication of the Memorial erected in honour of the late Earl of Lytton in St Paul's Cathedral, which took place on Monday last, was a most graceful and impressive function. The relatives, friends, and subscribers who assisted in the ceremony assembled under the dome for the usual service of Matins at 11 a.m. On the conclusion of these, those furnished with special tickets withdrew to the crypt, where among those assembled were the Earl and Countess of Lytton, the Dowager Countess of Lytton, Lady Betty Balfour and Mr Gerald Balfour, M.P., the Hon. Neville and Hon. Mrs. Lytton, Lady Emily Luttyens and Mr. Luttyens, Lady Loch and the Hon. Evelyn Loch, Colonel Ernest and Miss Villiers, Lady Reay, Major-General Sir Owen Burne, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Lord and Lady Stanhope, Sir Henry and Hon. Lady Cunningham, Captain and Mrs. George Burne and Miss Carey, Mrs. Oliver Barnett, Colonel and Lady Frances Balfour, Lord Cranbrook and Lady Mary Gathorne Hardy, Colonel and Mrs. Jasper Burne, General Sir Martin Dillon, G. C. B., C. S. I., Sir George Birdwood, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., Mr. Samuel Digby, Sir Alfred Lyall, G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I., Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Strachey, G. C. S. I., and Lady Strachey, Mr. T. H. Thornton, C. S. I., Mr. and Mrs. George Batten, General Sir John Watson, G. C. B., V. C., General Lance, the Rev. H. Wells, and Colonel Hunter Blair. Dean Gregory officiated, assisted by Canon Newbolt, the youthful Bishop of Stepney, Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, and Archdeacon Sinclair. On the memorial being unveiled it was solemnly received by the Dean and Chapter with the recitation of the words: "In the Name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Amen." The Lord's Prayer was then said; and the XXIV Psalm, "Domini est terra" recited. After this a hymn was sung, and then the officiating priest turning to the assembly said:—"These were honoured in their generation and were the glory of their times. There be of them that left a name behind them that their praises might be reported; and some there be which have no memorial. . . . Their bodies are buried in peace, but their name liveth for ever more." Then followed the two quaint antiphonal sentences V. "As for the earth, the stones of it are the place of sapphires." R. "And it hath dust of Gold." The service concluded with another prayer, and the Benediction. Lord Cranbrook then stood forward and paid a most eloquent tribute to the character and services of the late Earl; and in the course of his remarks said that "While regretting an unavoidable delay in the erection of the Memorial he was glad that the time had come when this tribute to one for whom he had the greatest personal regard took its place in that receptacle of monuments to those who had served their country with efficiency and distinction, and had done their duty in all the circumstances of life. No one could know the late Lord Lytton without being conscious that he was in the presence of a most attractive character; he was a man of vivid imagination which made him a poet, while at the same time he was possessed of sound judgment and tenacity of purpose, beside a real understanding of circumstances which surrounded him. He was a great diplomatist and statesman, who had a firm grasp of the many difficult questions in India and elsewhere, which came before him. Above all he was a most lovable man, whose kindliness of disposition and charm of manner endeared him to all who were associated with him. He would only add that in handing over the memorial to the care of the Dean and Chapter, he felt it a privilege thus to be associated in adding one more honoured name to the roll of those great and noble men whose memories were perpetuated in that Cathedral."

The memorial bears this inscription:—

"Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton, Earl of Lytton, Viscount Knebworth, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E. Born November 8, 1831. From 1850 to 1876 in the Diplomatic Service of his country. From 1876 to 1880 Viceroy of India. From 1887 to the day of his death Ambassador at Paris, where he died November 24, 1891. He was a diplomatist rich in the qualities, official and social, by which amity with foreign nations is maintained. A Viceroy independent in his views, resolute in action, looking forward to the future. A poet of many styles each the expression of his habitual thoughts. A man of superior faculties highly cultivated by literature, ardent in his affection, tender and generous in all the circumstances of life, lavish in his commendations of others, and humble in his estimate of himself."

The large bronze medallion of the memorial is from the design of Mr Alfred Gilbert, R. A., and is of grouped seraph figures, holding and unfolding an open scroll bearing the profile of the late Earl. It is a highly imaginative conception, composed with all the mastery of Mr. Alfred Gilbert's genius. This medallion is enclosed in a panel of marble by another hand; and at once on the Memorial being unveiled it was seen to be in every way worthy, by its great beauty, and effectiveness, of the poet and statesman it commemorates, and of its place in St. Paul's Cathedral. In simple truth there is nothing throughout the richly sculptured crypt that approaches in refinement and distinction Mr. Alfred Gilbert's treatment of the bronze medallion. All present were evidently most gratified.

Altogether, the dedicatory service and the monument itself, however simple, were most impressive; and beyond this there was something inexpressibly touching in the presence at the function of so many of the late Lord Lytton's old friends, who had come out from all parts of London, on that arctic, although brilliant looking, morning to pay these last honours to his great name and fame. The group carried me back 25 years in the moving history of the ever memorable reign of Queen Victoria, a date the distance of which is exaggerated far beyond its actual years, by the stupendous events ending with the epoch making war in South Africa that have since filled the recent history of the British Empire. Most of the distinguished retired officials present were men who had either occupied responsible positions under Lord Lytton, or were in his intimate confidence, and in that of the Earl of Cranbrook, and Lord Beaconsfield. Then came the great Gladstonian cataclysm of 1880; followed by the death of Lord Beaconsfield in 1881, and Lord Lytton himself and his friends were of its wreckage. If Lord Lytton had lived on to 1895 and past, although 15 years had been lost, there would have been some salvage; but after his death in 1891, one sees that this was hopeless, and that all was lost "save honour." Not, however, that many of the "old friends" have not since then done very well for themselves, and with the highest credit. But in the normal circumstances of public life it is comparatively little that can be accomplished by individual effort, either in the way of services rendered, or rewards reaped, and every thing really depends on the associations, "the swim" in which you live and move and have your ephemeral being. This was the truly pathetic element in last Monday's function.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S ELECTORAL TROUBLES.

We may not all see eye to eye with the Grand Old Man of India as his friends love to style Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, but everyone must sympathise with him in the unwonted obstacles he seems fated to encounter in the pursuit of his Parliamentary aspirations. As your readers are aware he is a candidate for the representation of North Lambeth where there is a fair prospect of a Liberal victory at the next election if the party are united. But at present the party are not united. There are two Richmonds in the field, Lord Salisbury's "black man" is opposed by a Mr. Wightman, a somewhat curious juxtaposition of names, and hence these tears. Mr. Naoroji's present experience is Central Finsbury over again with this difference that whereas on the former occasion he had the mild-mannered Mr Causton against him, on the present occasion his antagonist at headquarters in Parliament street is the more pugnacious Mr. Benn Hony. Secretary of the new London Liberal Federation. In Central Finsbury, notwithstanding the enormous odds against him, the distinguished Parsee resolutely stuck to his guns, and first one Pretender and then another retired from the contest, with the result that he got there, as the Yankees say though with what somebody described as a "Naoroji majority," to be precise he polled just three more votes than his Conservative opponen, Captain Penton. We shall see if history repeatst itself as it sometimes does. However when I met Mr. Naoroji last he was firmly determined to continue his candidature "coute que coute." 'And why," he asked me, "should I retire when I have the support of all the political organisations in the constituency as well as the local working men's club with its 500 or more members. Mr. Naoroji repudiates with scorn certain unkind allegations made against him, and insists that the dead set made against him in Parliament street is wholly unwarranted. In the meanwhile that astute organiser, Captain Middleton, must be saying to himself "surely the stars in their courses are fighting for us." The sitting Conservative member for North Lambeth is Mr. Frederic William Horner who is understood not to be exactly on speaking terms with the Editor of "Truth."

PROPOSED ANGLO-NORMAN SOCIETY.

The French are interesting themselves in promoting the formation of an "Anglo-Norman Society" for strengthening the ties of historical association and racial amity between France and the United Kingdom. The Society is not only to include the Normans of France and England, and of "the English Pale" in Ireland, but Normans generally, i. e. the Norsemen of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. This is apparently a matter of interest to the Parsees also. Recent researches are said to more and more trace them back geographically to Northern Europe and to the yellow-haired type of Norsemen. The modern Parsees of Western India are generally of a dark complexion, resembling that of the modern Greeks, the Italians, and Spaniards, but that is doubtless because of inter-marriages with people of the Tartar race in Persia, and with low caste Hindoos in India. But among the priestly class of Parsees in Western India, in which the blood has been kept pure, not only have the features of the archaic Norse Aryans been perfectly preserved, but in some instances their ruddy fairness of complexion and red hair, and if not absolutely blue eyes, at least grey blue eyes. Where the complexion has undergone change, this, it has been conjectured by some, has been due chiefly to an excess of carbonaceous food, ghee, sugar, &c., and the excessive use of condiments, and not, save very rarely among priests, to inter-racial marriages. If that be so the Parsees should certainly take into serious consideration their claims to membership in the Anglo-Norman Society. Those who claim that the Parsees, Normans, English, Norwegians, and Swedes are of one and the same race hold that herein lies a solution of the pressing question as to the future of the Zoroastrians.

THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT OF RESEARCH: A MORAL.

The Carnegie scheme of post graduate education for the promotion of scientific research in Scotland has now been organised in every detail, and will be put in operation at once. It is certain, within thirty years, to have the most profound and wide reaching results; and with similar efforts in England the sum of which (although each separate one is comparatively insignificant) even exceeds in pecuniary driving power that of the Colonial Carnegie endowment, will serve to restore to the United Kingdom that position of absolute primacy in material development which it has lost in recent years, through our failing to strengthen it proportionately with the strides forward in mechanical invention and chemical and electrical science by the United States of America and Germany. But I do not care to enlarge on this point here, my simple object in noting the final settlement of the Carnegie scheme being to ask what has become of the corresponding Tata scheme for India? If it will serve the more effectively to stir the dead bones of the Committee appointed some years ago to incubate the Tata scheme, but which is now apparently lying buried fathoms deep in the clay of the Bombay "Flats," if it will serve to rouse them better, I will add that I ask this question somewhat sarcastic-wise. The "Tata scheme" in short has for two or three years now become a by word in the mouths of the Parsees in this country, while the disappointment among Englishmen, who expected so much from it, is now beginning to approach something like despair. There never was a more pertinent illustration of the saying that "Committees never act." They seem incapable of coming to a definite, practical conclusion. It always has been so and always will be; and nothing is done in this world except by some man deeply interested in the success of the Committee's work and using the Committee not as his master but as his servant. Cannot Mr. Tata take the matter now into his own hands, and settle it outright with Lord Northcote or Lord Curzon personally? I say Lord Curzon, for there are many reasons for establishing the head-quarters of the organisation at Calcutta. This was strongly insisted on by a well-known Bombay authority at a casual meeting, by which this question was discussed with great vigour here this week. Anyhow the matter has now been more than sufficiently threshed out in all its bearings, and it is high time to decide on some course or other, and at once carry it through. But this will only be done by a personal settlement between Mr. Tata and the Governor of Bombay, or of Madras, or the Viceroy. It would be better indeed, that is better for Mr. Tata's credit, to abandon the scheme altogether, than keep it hanging up as at present, subject to the contempt and even the malicious misrepresentations of alike unsympathetic friends and open enemies. Cannot Mr. Tata say determinately to himself:—"This scheme shall be drafted in outline by the 1st of June next and confirmed by the 1st of September next, and be in operation from and after New Year's Day 1904!" If he would fix for himself some formula of that sort, and see that it was resolutely carried out either by the Committee, or, failing that, by himself, everything would yet be saved; and he might hope, while he yet lives to the purpose of his contemporaries, to himself see his project an accomplished fact. Otherwise he can never have this satisfaction; while he may even find, before another year is out, that what he began with almost universal approval and praise, has ended only in ridicule and humiliations and chagrin for him. As the matter stands it seems to be a miserable fiasco.

THE FIRE AT FRERE BUNDER.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Acting Superintendent E. Flanagan, in his report to the Commissioner of Police regarding the fire at Frere Bunder states:—About 9-45 a.m. on the 6th instant a fire broke out in No. 7 hay stack situated on the north wharf Frere Bunder. The fire was first seen by one Babool Eaghowjee, a hay merchant, who noticed flames on the top of No. 7 stack, and at once raised an alarm. The Port Trust fire hydrants were brought to work to keep the fire in check. But owing to a strong breeze blowing at the time from north to south and east, the whole range of stacks on the north, south, and east wharves, consisting of twenty whole and sixteen half stacks, and a very large quantity of loose hay was on fire in half an hour. The hay belonged to 24 different merchants, and was valued approximately at Rs. 1,35,000. Besides this, about twenty-five prows and machhwas, which had arrived from different coast ports and were lying at anchor, were destroyed. They were all laden with hay and valued approximately at Rs. 15,000, making the total loss of Rs. 1,50,000. The Fire-Brigade was soon on the scene with engines from Chinchpoogly, Byculla, Baboola Tank, and Gowalia Tank. The first two steamers were set to work on the burning stacks while the other two confined their operations to wetting about thirty-two stacks which were on the quay and preventing them from catching fire. These stacks have been saved. The smouldering heaps are at present being controlled by the Port Trust hydrants which are worked under the supervision of the Fire-Brigade. The cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained, but probably it is due to a spark falling on No. 7 stack and setting it on fire.

One of the forthcoming officiating vacancies in the Calcutta High Court is likely to go to Babu Saroda Charn Mitter, who acted on a previous occasion.

MISAPPROPRIATION ON FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

Mr. S. L. Batchelor, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, convicted Parbhudas Lalubhai of criminal breach of trust as a public servant and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, or in default further imprisonment for six months. The accused appealed to the High Court, and the appeal was heard on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar. Mr. Branson, with Mr. M. N. Mehta, appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The first accused, the appellant, and another named Motilal Bhoglal were charged with criminal breach of trust as public servants; but the latter was acquitted by the Sessions Judge. The prosecution was based on an alleged misappropriation of Government moneyby the two accusedat theShiavada Famine Relief Work in the month of May last. The work consisted of a tank excavation, and some 2,500 people were employed at it. Accused No. 1 was the sub-overseer on the work, and No. 2 was the cashier. The general course of business followed a recognised procedure, which was laid down by official rules. The 2,500 workers were split up into gangs, each gang comprising some 50 or 60 persons, Fifo or six gangs together did their work under a gang Karkun, whose principal business was to maintain the muster rolls and note the attendance of the gangs allotted to him. Responsibility for the works as a whole rested with the sub-overseer, and to him the gang Karkuns submitted certain returns, which showed the number of workers in each gang under the gang Karkun's charge. The sub-overseer prepared a "general daily" for all the gangs and submitted it to his superior officer, the supervisor, who was in charge of all the relief works in any one sub-division. A cash abstract book was maintained by the cashier accused No. 2, showing the daily payments made to each gang. The prosecution was concerned with the week from 22nd to 28th May last, and the allegation was that the accused for this week showed in their returns five fictitious gangs of workers, and drew wages for these fictitious people. Accused No. 1 replied that these gangs were not fictitious, but real, and admitted having authorised the payments to them. Accused No. 2 replied that he did not knowingly pay money to these five gangs and that whatever payments he made were made at the order of accused No. 1, the sub-overseer, he himself being too hard worked to observe what persons were paid. The case against No. 1 was composed of four distinct classes of evidence, and the Sessions Judge said the cumulative weight of this evidence had to be valued. There was first the evidence suggested from admitted facts that the five gangs never really existed: secondly, the evidence of certain witnesses, mostly of the character of accomplices, that these gangs were fraudulently invented; thirdly documentary evidence to the same effect; and, fourthly, evidence supplied by the accused's conduct in leaving the work without permission. It was proved by the head constable that due search was made by the police at the villages specified for the persons named, and that no single person was discoverable. The accused called no evidence and made no attempt to produce any member of the five gangs. Again, it was proved and admitted that, in the case of these gangs, the work assigned was practically always the same as the work done, and that the money given and the work done remained the same for each day of the week. Another significant point among these five gangs was the entire absence of children to be fed at the famine kitchen. The expert witnesses proved, what one would expect to be the case, that such an entire absence of kitchen children among five gangs was wholly unprecedented. Accused No. 2 was acquitted and discharged while No. 1 was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships, on considering all the evidence in the case, dismissed the appeal.

GOLD MOUNTED MINARETS OF A MOSQUE.

The opening ceremony of the gold mounted minarets of the first Khoja Shia Isna Ashari Mosque took place on Tuesday at Pala Gally, Khadack, at the Khoja Shia Isna Ashari Mosque, where leading Mahomedans of all sects and denominations met together in the extensive compound of the mosque to witness the unveiling of the gold mounts on the minarets. Amongst those present were the Honourable Mr. Justice Tyebjee, Messrs Hassumbhoy Visram, Fazulbhoy Visram, the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Ibrahimbhoy Hassum, Khan Bahadurs Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, Fazulla Lutfulla, the Turkish Consul, Messrs. Abdullabhoy Lalji, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Hajibhoy Lalji, Mcheralli M. Chinoy, Fazalbhoy C. Ebrahim, Mahomedbhoy C. Ebrahim, etc.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee was most cordially received by the members of the committee, and was taken over the mosque premises and the adjoining buildings belonging to the mosque. He was then requested by Mr. Ibrahimbhoy Hassumbhoy to unveil the gold mount on the central dome of the mosque entrance by a silver bandle artistically designed. In the course of his address, Mr. Hassumbhoy said that the land for the mosque was purchased on the 17th September, 1897, but on account of certain difficulties the actual work of building could not be taken in hand until three years after the purchase of the land. It was on the 21st day of Ramjan A. H. 1318 that the mosque was first placed at the disposal of the members of the Jamat for Namaz. The community, he added, deeply deplored the loss sustained by the deaths of Hirjibhoy Allarakhia, Laljibhoy Sajan, and the late lamented Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, who had taken an enthusiastic and leading part in the affairs of the mosque. In order to enable them to continue the work, the speaker said they were favoured with the sum of Rs. 60,000 by the executors of the late Mr. Allarakhiabhoy Nathoo and Rs. 20,000 from the executors of the late Mr. Khakibhoy Hemani. The present donor not being content with having presented a building worth Rs. 15,000 to the mosque, had built at his own expense the high minarets and dome with gold mounts adding a beautiful front to the mosque. Mr. Tyebjee then unveiled the gold mounts on the central dome of the entrance of the mosque by pulling over the silken string tied to a silver bandle. Mr. Tyebjee, addressing the large number of persons gathered together on the occasion said that he was much pleased to meet the representatives of the various sections of the Mussalmans of the same mosque. In the lifetime of the prophet all Mahomedans were considered brothers and there was no distinction of rank, and he was sure that each and every Mahomedan who entered the mosque would realised that universal brotherhood which had been the greatest cause of the success of Islam.

Mr. Ebrahimbhoy was congratulated by Mr. Tyebjee and was presented with a robe and shawl as a mark of appreciation of his munificent donation. Many other shawls were presented to him by his friends and admirers. The "Azan" or call for evening prayers being proclaimed, all present offered prayers. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram then read the list of donations to the various institutes in celebration of this occasion by Ebrahimbhoy Hassum, amounting to Rs. 1712. The guests after having been served with a sumptuous banquet, dispersed late in the evening. On Tuesday morning, the boys of the Currimbhoy, the Laddhabhoy and the Dhunjibhoy Kurmally Orphanages and the Yatamkhana Ahley Islaem, the Sulleman Surmaya, and the Jamat's Madrasa were given a sumptuous feast, the boys being presented with coat, and gold embroidered caps and the girls with a silk cloth. A dinner was also given to the whole community. On both the nights the mosque premises were illuminated with Kitson and Ratnager lights.

CORONATION CONGRATULATIONS.

The Managing Committee of the Anjuman Atashbahram, Bombay, have received the following letter from the officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department:—

I am directed to inform you that the Government of India have received intimation from the Secretary of State for India of the receipt of your telegram, and to express the sincere thanks of the Government of India for the congratulations which you have been good enough to convey upon the occasion of the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor of India. The message has been graciously received by His Majesty.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

MARCH 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain—Via Tehoran, Perfect Via Turkey. Perfect Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe—Via Teheran, Perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.
America—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, perfect.
Africa—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicholas interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted.
Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of the 8th March 1903.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT'S LECTURE.

Mrs Annie Besant delivered the third of her series of lectures at the Novelty Theatre on Saturday evening. Mr. J. M. Vimadalal presided, and there was a crowded attendance of ladies and gentlemen. The subject of the lecture was "Zoroastrianism."

The lecturer said those who had studied the religions of the world intelligently and from a large and broad point of view, would probably have remarked that each religion in its place had some distinguishing note,—some peculiar property. For instance, the special note on the religion of ancient Rome was Law, that of Hinduism was Duty; and the key note of Zoroastrianism was found in the word Purity. It was pure thought, pure word, and pure deed, the daily repeated axiom of every true Zoroastrian. Right through the teachings of the religion they found this continued insistence upon purity, that everything must be kept pure, that element must not be defiled, and that in every aspect of outer life as well as of inner thought and desire purity must be striven for and defended. In a brief lecture, the lecturer continued, it was impossible to deal with the many details of the religion. What she desired to do was to suggest to them its unity with other great faiths of the world, to point out the dangers which assailed it as they assailed the other great religions of their time, and to try to stir them up to a fuller appreciation of their faith and to a profounder devotion, so that they might make Zoroastrianism what it ought to be as a living and potent factor in the great life of India. Coming to the question of the antiquity of Zoroastrianism, the lecturer remarked that there had been a tendency among Western scholars to dwarf the antiquity of the older faiths and to reduce them within those narrow limits which they were pleased to term the historical periods. This led to ludicrous anachronism. There was a period, not very many years ago, when reputed scholars put the faith of the great prophet Zoroaster at a date equivalent to that of Lord Budh, namely, six centuries before Christ. Any one could see the absurdity of it. It had been proved to the satisfaction of the Western Orientalists that the writings on the fragments of the Zoroastrian scripture were closely allied in their language to the Sanskrit of the Vedas. It was, therefore, necessary to throw them back in close connection with those ancient writings. First, people began to think of 1,500 years, and then 2,500 years before Christ. But when they went to Greek writers, they found a historian like Pliny speaking of a great Zoroastian prophet as living thousand of years before the days of Moses. Then Aristotles put him 6,000 years before the date of Plato, thus throwing back the date another two or three thousand years. Lastly, they got the date even 9,300 years before the Christian era. That was the most modern of the dates that their rational scholars could accept. When they turned from the disputes of the scholars and looked at what was far more dependable ancient records—records verifiable to-day as they were in the past, they found that Zoroaster, who was spoken of by Aristotles, was not the original prophet, or the great leader of the iranian race, but was the seventh of his name, and behind him stretched a past which was lost in the midst of antiquity. The lecturer then proceeded to urge that the Parsees had hardly done well by their ancient and magnificent religion by accepting the superficial researches of Western Orientalists as though they were infallible and as though everyone was obliged to bow down his head before them. There was evidence that there existed some 400 years before Christ two complete sets of the ancient Zoroastrian literature. One of those, they knew, was carried away by Alexander the Great and burnt. But there was a second set, and that was taken away by the Greeks, and they would find quotations from it in the writings of many of the neo-Platonists and other great Greek authors. The lecturer asked the Parsees to study Greek, and by that means help in building up their old religious literature. She also asked them to undertake researches in Persia and try to dig up from the bosom of the earth some of the lost fragments of their ancient literature. Before concluding her discourse the lecturer referred to the controversy now raging among the Parsee community as to whether an outsider should be admitted into its fold. She said the Christian, the Budhistic, and the Mahomedan religions admitted within their gates any stranger who asked for admission. It was not so with Hinduism and Zoroastrianism, the one was decidedly against it, while the other, she believed, was divided at the present moment on that point. Now, she was not one who believed in what was called "converting the people." She did not believe in what was called "the missionary spirit." She believed that each religion had its own place and work. She often said to the Hindus that in the old days they were not so exclusive as they were now. They did not then try to convert, nor did they absolutely reject. They did not proselytise nor did they shut their gates so that they might never be opened. They were willing to admit where long probation and careful investigation had shown that the heart and the spirit of the person were drawn to that particular form of faith such a change of heart and spirit could only be proved by a long probation, and the old occult rule was that seven years must elapse ere such a change was permitted. She did not want to rouse feelings on either side. It was reason, judgment, and balance that should decide. She put it to them whether it was not the proper test that she had indicated. There was one other point which seemed to her of great importance. This was not only a question of religious belief, but it was also a question of permanence of physical heredity. It was a race question rather than a religious one. Among Hindus the race question scarcely came up, for the few new comers would be swallowed up in the millions of Hindus. But it might become a serious question in a community as limited in numbers as the Parsee community. In order to come to any definite conclusion, the community must decide how far they desired to keep up the separateness of the race, which distinguished them at the present time. For if they desired to keep the race absolutely separate, then they could not admit others within the circle of their religion. Those were the two points which the community would have to decide. If she were permitted to express an opinion as a friendly outsider she would venture to urge at that crisis that they were a comparatively small community and a break in that would be disastrous for the community as well as the religion. Whatever might their decision be, she would urge them to avoid bitterness, harshness of language, and imputation of evil motives, but consider the question as one of vital moment and discuss it as wise and thoughtful men would do. (Applause.)

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	6	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	27	28	50
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	54	51	75
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	19	23	31
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	56	34	64
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	19	12	25
G Mahim and Worlee	25	19	26
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	16	23
Total	209	189	305
Same date last year	160	112	226

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hour ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results.—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	12	8	12
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	23	19	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara alao and Khumbharwada	57	48	71
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	27	21	31
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	47	39	63
Parel, Sewri and Sion	13	20	30
Mahim and Worli	14	13	22
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	21	25
Total	182	190	283
Total plague deaths to date	247,093	163,713	
Same date last year	115	134	283

BOMBAY 12TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 14TH MARCH, 1903.

Owners are reminded that Entry closes at 6 p. m. on Monday, 9th March, 1903 (only one Entry).

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 6th March 1903.

THE INDIAN ART EXHIBITION.

LIST OF AWARDS.

The following is a first instalment of the awards at the Indian Art Exhibition at Delhi:—

METALS.

Iron, Lead and Tin Wares.—The engraving an carving of iron and steel are still practised in a few localities, principally in Oodeypore, Jodhpore and Jeypore. The finest exhibit in this division from the spectator's point of view, was a complete set of chain armour obtained from the latter State and valued at Rs. 300.

Awards: First prize, with silver medal, Bombay School of Arts, for wrought-iron grills.

Second prize, with broze medal, for iron girls from Baroda, procured through the Chief Engineer.

Commended: Chain armour, Messrs Panna Muhammad Alla Buksh and Company, Ajmere Bazar, Jeypore; steel armour, Messrs. Nur Buksh Khuda Buksh and Company, Jeypore; engraved shield, Messrs. Amir Buksh and Sons, Jeypore.

Tinned, Painted and Lac-coloured Wares.—It is interesting to note that in this division no awards were given for the lac-coloured metal of Jeypore and Kashmir—a verdict that it is hoped may check the further development of these highly-coloured wares.

Awards: First prize, with silver medal, for collection, Bidri form, Sheikh Hafix Azizuddin, Moradabad.

Second prize, with bronze medal, Mahomed Yarkhan, Moradabad.

Commended: Marori form, Mahomed Yarkhan, Moradabad.

Second prize, with bronze medal, Chamkwan form, Mahomed Yarkhan, Moradabad.

Enamelled and Niello Wares—Niello Ware.—First prize, with gold medal, Saya Po, Toungoo.

Gold Enamels—Second prize, with silver medal, B. Moti Chand, Benares.

Third prize, with bronze medal, Partabgarh State.

Silver Enamels.—Third prize, with bronze medal, Subhana silversmith, Srinagar, Kashmir.

Commended: Habib Joo, silversmith, Srinigar; and Wana Ram, Multan.

Copper and Brass Enamels."—First prize, with silver medal, Habib Joo, Srinigar.

Second prize, with bronze medal, Subhana Srinigar.

Commended: Lasoo, silversmith, Srinigar; and Subhana Srinigar.

Gold and Silver Plate.—First prize, with gold medal, Maung Yin Maung, Rangoon, for silver table centre, priced at Rs. 1,000.

First prize, with silver medal, Sheshapra Bas Appa, Sholapore, for silver tray. Rs. 263.

First prize, with silver medal, Nanda Jethi, Cuttachi; and Maung Pokin, Rangoon.

Second prize, with silver medal, Soni Oomers Mawji, Bhuj, and Maung kyi Maung, Moulmein.

Third prize, with bronze medal, Bombay School of Art.

Third prize, with bronze medal, Vishnu Ganesh Parandhare, Poona; Framji Pestonji Bhumgara, Madras; Bhagwan Das Gopi, Benares; C. Krishna Chetty, Bangalore; Madras School of Arts; Daday Khan, Madras; Haubb Joo, Srinagar; Subhana, Srinagar; and Boni Mawji Raghaji, Bhuj.

Commended: Subbiah and Channi Nanyiah, Bangalore; Durga Pershad and Manohar Das, Lucknow; Gauri Shankar Har Narain, Lucknow; Ajodhia Pershad Jaganath, Lucknow; Anekal Krishna Chari, Bangalore; Parbh Dial and Milcawa Mull, Hoshiapore; Panna Lal, Ulwar; Babu Shivanandam Prasad Singh, Monghyr; and Krishna Charan Kamnakar, Dacca.

Damascened and Encrusted Wares. Damascened or Koftgari Work.—First prize, with silver medal, School of Art, Jeypore; Golam Mahomed, Sialkote; Pirajl, Hyderabad; Haji Hasan, Arab trader, Hyderabad, and Haji Mahomed Yar, Sialkote.

Second prize, with silver medal, Malaka Imam Din, Sialkote: and Kazi Gulab Din, Sialkote.

Third prize, with bronze medal, Sirohi State; and Mahomed Azim, Gujrat.

Commended: Abdul Aziz, Gujrat; Abdur Rahim, Gujrat; Mahomed Buksh, Sialkote; Budha, Sialkote; Fezai Karim, Sialkote; School of Art, Travancore; and Saghbaullah, Ulwar.

Bidri Ware.—First prize, with silver medal, Haji Hasan, Hyderabad.

Second prize, with silver medal, Trailokya Nath Dass, Murshidabad; and Kadar Beg and Chandu Beg, Lucknow.

Third prize, with bronze medal, Haji, Hydyderabad. Commended; Ramana, Hyderabad.

Encrusted Ware Proper.—First prize, with silver medal, Rama Chari, Tirupati, North Arcot.

Second prize, with bronze medal, Madras School of Art; and V. Krishna Pathar and Company, Tanjore.

Commended: Kasi Ram Pandia and Company, Tanjore; Karuppama Pathar, Tanjore; and Melapalijar Asari, Trichinopoly.

Copper and Bronze.—First prize with gold medal, Jeypore School of Art.

First prize, with silver medal, Mayo School of Art, Lahore; Madras School of Art; and Bombay school of Art.

Second prize, with bronze medal, Pounaswami Arary, Maquia; Makhan Lal Narain Dass, Lucknow.

Third prize, with bronze medal, Maung Pokyew, Prome; and Subhana, Srinagar.

Commended: Lassoo, Srinagar; and Hura Govind Hira, Baroda.

Brass.—First prize, with gold medal, Jeypore School of Art.

First prize, with silver medal, Panna Mahomed Alla Buksh, Jeypore; and Doolo, Amritsar.

Second prize, with bronze medal, Art Department, Mysore.

Third prize, with bronze medal, Nur Buksh and Khuda Buksh, Jeypore.

Commended: Ghullam Jilani, Amritsar; Mr. M. K. Godbole, Poona; Oseriya Munisami Achari, Saidpet, Vellore; and Mistry Ragha Nath Tribhuvan and Sons, Baroda.

Nepal and Kashmir Brass.—First prize, with silver medal, His Excellency the Prime Minister of Nepal.

Second prize, with bronze medal, Lassoo Srinagar.

Architectural Work.—First prize, with gold medal, the Bharatpore house in white sandstone, in the style of the palaces of Dig.

Second prize, with silver medal, the Jodhpore Jaroka, carved in three colours of sandstone, and the Agra white sandstone doorway.

Third prize, with bronze medal, the Mirzapur fireplace and overmantle.

Commended: Suba Bhika, Gwalior

Lapidary work.—Second prize, with silver medal, Mahomed Amin, Bhera.

Third prize, with bronze medal, Lal Khan, Banda.

Pottery. First prize, with silver medal, Bombay School of Art; Golam Hossain, Multan, and Jeypore School of Art.

Second prize, with bronze medal, Mahomed Husain, Multan; and Abdul Hafiz, Bulandshahr.

Commended: Ahmad Buksh, Bulandshahr; Nabi Buksh, Rampur; and Arunachella Udayan, Vellore.

Glass and Earthenware Mosaics.—Commended: Lahore School of Art; and the Oodeypore Darbar.

Plaster of Paris and Cement Work.—Second prize, with bronze medal, Mayo School of Art, Lahore.

Commended: Bhura Usta and Sita Ram, Bikanir; Madras School of Art; and Oodeypore Durbar.

Wood Carving.—First prize, with gold medal, His Highness the Maharaja of Bhaonnagar; the Mayo School of Art, Lahore; and the Bombay School of Art.

First prize with silver Medal, Madras School of Art; and Maung Than Yegyan, Rangoon.

Second prize, silver medal, Madras School of Art, Bombay School of Art, Mayo School of Art, Lahore; Maung Po Nyun, Rangoon; Sayakin, Mandalay, and Pauachand Bhagwan, Ahmedabad.

Third prize, with bronze medal, Messrs. Beato and Company, Rangoon and Mandalay; the State Engineer of Baroda; the Executive Engineer, Mysore; Surjan Singh, Saharanpore; Hussani Perasahib and Peeransahib, Bareilly; the Technical School, Madura, Abdullah, mistri Bijnor Somnath Bahadur Das, Ahmedabad Mr. T. Cameron, Superintendent of the Bangalore Museum Barkat Ali, Juliundur.

THE VICE OY'S TERM OF OFFICE.

TELEGRAMS from London state that the question of an extension of office to Lord Curzon is being discussed, and it is suggested that he would favourably entertain a proposal for such an extension. But he would probably take a holiday in Europe first." It seems, however, to be forgotten that the Viceroy can take no holiday, except such as he can contrive for himself in India. Under the Statute the movement he leaves the country he ceases to be Viceroy and Governor-General. In similar case are the Commander-in-Chief and the Governors of Madras and Bombay. These eminent officials are not appointed for any definite term, though five years has come to be recognised as the length of tenure; but as long as they hold office they must remain within the confines of India. This question of Home leave has often been raised—notably when the Duke of Connaught was Commander-in-Chief of the old Bombay Presidency Army and was wanted Home for the first Jubilee—but the Secretary of State and Ministers of the day have never favourably entertained proposals put forward from this side. To give effect to them an Act of Parliament would have to be passed and the simplest special legislation is shirked by an overburdened Government. It is possible, of course, that in the present case, with Ministers apprehensive of how India would fare without Lord Curzon, a proposition on the subject might obtain sympathetic hearing; but we doubt it. Another means out of the difficulty would be for Lord Curzon to vacate office as at the end of next cold weather and proceed Home for six or seven months and then to be reappointed. Lord Northcote as the senior of the two Presidency Governors becoming Viceroy for the time being. The objection to this would be that a Governor who had filled the highest office in India even for a limited period might not care to revert to a subordinate position; but Lord Northcote's term of office in Bombay will expire in any case on the 17th February, 1905, and he might be quite willing to vacate a few months earlier, say, in November, 1904. Lord Curzon's five years will expire on the 6th January next, but we take it therefore the probability that he will remain on until the end of March so as to see the close of the financial year. A brief extension of this nature would need no more than the official intimation from Home that his successor would not arrive in India until April, 1904. Lord Lansdowne, it may be remembered, stayed some seven weeks over his five years, awaiting Lord Elgin's appearance on the scene, while Lord Elgin himself stayed three weeks before his term of office had expired.—"Pioneer."

THE CALCUTTA SMOKE NUISANCE.

MR. GROVER, the smoke-expert from Leeds, who is now about to examine the conditions which make Calcutta smut-ridden, will doubtless be able to suggest means for lessening the evil which the Viceroy lately denounced in his speech to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Everyone in the business part of the town and in the European residential quarter has long acknowledged that the smoke-nuisance is an irritating reality; but the factory-chimneys still go on pouring out volumes of dense smoke at irregular intervals, and it appears to have been nobody's business to bring about a reform. If the wind sets from the west or south-west the smuts literally drop in scyrlads on the Calcutta side of the Hooghly; the north wind in the cold weather saves the situation somewhat, but if there is the least bit of west in it or a breeze it matters little whether the main direction is north or south. Even Alipore and Ballygunge, the suburbs in which European residences are multiplying, suffer from the smokedrift, though in a less degree than that portion of Calcutta which lies north of Lower Circular Road. The clogy colouring which any stone or stucco buildings or their terra-cotta ornamentation take on, is one of the features of the place; brick-and-mortar structures alone present a neat and clean appearance. In England, we believe, scientific appliances have done much to abate the smoke-nuisance; every big manufacturing town, and Mr. Grover should be able to indicate how these can be embodied in Calcutta. One fact will very soon attract his attention, and that is the inferior kind of coal generally burned in boiler-furnaces. Rough-and-ready stoking by native firemen is another points that will declare itself also. These two factors in the case render it imperative that the latest appliances should be introduced to effect the consumption of smoke before it passes into the chimney-stacks. But it will probably be uphill work to bring about a complete remedy. Calcutta should be grateful to Lord Curzon for having stirred in the matter; and though the smoke-expert is moved by him may not be his own words be a popular person, still he should be given every chance of doing what is possible to save the situation. The city and its suburbs are now excepted all the year round with smoke. Up to a short time ago this might have been accepted philosophically. But now that Calcutta has come up under Viceregal patronage in the character of a delectable city, and is mighty wanting unlimited money resources in the hands of an uncontrolled executive to become in due time quite handsome, she is bound to live up to her improved reputation and supress smuts as much as possible.—"Pioneer."

A BUDDHIST PRIEST AT LHASSA.

A HIGHLY interesting and even romantic story is told by Tokio journals. It appears that in June, 1897, a Buddhist priest, named Kawaguchi Ekai, left Kobe with the intention of finding his way to the capital of Thibet. He travelled via India, and having reached Darjeeling, he applied himself diligently to study the language of Tibet, some knowledge of which he may be presumed to have already possessed. By the beginning of 1899 he seems to have considered himself sufficiently qualified, and having donned the costume of a lama, he entered Thibet. The journey thence to Lhassa occupied a year, and was performed amid great hardship. He succeeded, however, in reaching Lhassa at the close of 1899, and in remaining there until, 1902, in disguise, ever being penetrated throughout the period. Meanwhile it was of course impossible for him to communicate with Japan. Indeed, from the time of landing in India, he appears to have cut himself off completely from his country, doubtless a wise precaution, ultimately coming an object of suspicion in Lhassa he had to fly for his life. This part of the narrative is dismissed in a few words. We are merely told that terrible privations and hardships had to be endured, and that "fifty barriers" were passed, which is probably a figure of speech. In August, 1902, he reached Darjeeling, when of course his dangers were over. There, however, news reached him that all those from whom he had received aid and succour in Lhassa had fallen under the displeasure of the eighth Rifles and were threatened with heavy punishments. On their behalf he undertook a journey to Nepaul, from whose ruler he hoped to obtain intercession on behalf of the sufferers. What has been the result of his efforts we cannot say, but he succeeded in that purpose to information to the effect, it is added, however, that during his residence of over two years in Lhassa he amassed much invaluable information about religious subjects, and that when the fact of his visit to the Thibetan capital became known, the natives of India treated him with profound reverence. All which goes to show, as we have said, is highly interesting and very romantic.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th March.

1. The "Highland Challenge Cup," presented by C. E. Pailthorpe, Esq., will be fired for at Colaba on Friday the 13th instant at 6-15 a.m.

Condition—Open only to Adult Members with less than 5 years' A.C. efficient service (not to count).

Distance—200 and 500 yards.

Position—200 yards standing, 500 yards any military.

No. of Shots—Seven and eight shots at each distance.

2. The range will be open for practice on Tuesday next the 10th instant, and thereafter on every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon from 4 to 6 p.m. until further notice. The period that is at 600 yards will be from 4 to 5 p.m. and that at 200 yards from 5 to 6 p.m. Members who have failed to qualify as an efficient will be required to attend one of these practices and fire a score of 10 points in 1st and 2nd period. Members who have failed to qualify as 3rd class marksmen, Volunteers will endeavour to make himself a marksman.

3. The Drills for Cadet Companies will be resumed from Thursday next the 12th instant.

By Order.

P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 9th March.

1. It is notified for information that the Annual Camp will open at Santa Cruz on Wednesday the 11th instant and conclude with the Annual Inspection on Saturday afternoon the 21st idem.

By Order,

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

ENGLAND AND PERSIA.

IN the House of Commons on Wednesday, February 18, at the evening sitting, Mr. Joseph Walton moved a amendment declaring that it was desirable that adequate measures should be taken to facilitate and promote the commercial and political interests of the British Empire in China and Persia. In the course of a speech, which was largely of an interrogative character, the hon. member complained that British promoters of railways in China were not adequately supported by the Government, and laid great stress on the importance of preserving the independence and integrity of Persia, where our trade was being threatened by Russia, whose influence was steadily increasing.

Mr. Caldwell seconded the amendment.

Mr. Gibbs Bowles said the history of China was a very discreditable one to this country, and much more discreditable to the allies of this country, and especially to Germany. He should have thought that our experience in China would have taught us never again to have anything to do with Germany, but, apparently, that lesson had not been learnt. The question of Persia was of the utmost importance to this country so long as we held India. Lord Curzon would probably acknowledge that the calling of attention to matters connected with Persia in the house of Commons might not wholly be without advantage. Since Lord Curzon went to India tremendous changes had taken place in Persia, and about Persia. The country had been led to believe that England and Russia had an agreement to maintain the integrity and independence of Persia—that there was [illegible] agreement in existence. The only [illegible] expression on the part of Russia [illegible] disclaimed any desire to maintain the independence and integrity of Persia." What could have induced Lord Salisbury to speak of that as an engagement he could not imagine. At present Russia had so secured the mastery at Shanghai that Lord Curzon were present he could not secure this amendment. It was much to be regretted that the Shah was allowed to leave here without his decoration and no doubt he left discontented when he went to make the best arrangements he could. As to railways he believed it was a fact that there was no arrangement between Russia and Persia that no one but a Russian could build railways in Persia. (Hear, hear.) That was a very serious state of things although he believed that the command of the sea would enable England to put more men there than Russia and Germany by rail. As to trade with Persia, British trade had undoubtedly declined in the most alarming manner, and Russian trade had greatly increased. He had asked the noble lord on a former occasion if there was a commercial treaty between Russia and Persia, and he knew nothing then, but he trusted he knew more about the matter now. He was told that it was one of the most strickly treaties that ever was made. Then there was the question of Consuls, and if a Russian could not be got a Belgian was appointed, and if they could not get a Belgian he supposed they would get a Venezuelan—(laughter)—but never an Englishman. He wanted to know what the Government had done. Had the noble lord got a copy of the Russian Commercial Treaty, and would he lay it on the table? And, secondly, what steps was the Government taking in order to secure freedom of trade between India and Persia and between Great Britain and Persia?

Sir Keswick said the statements which were constantly being made as to the decline of our trade with the East were not entirely correct. Statistics proved that the volume of our commerce with the Far East had not diminished; but what had happened was that we had not been able to maintain that percentage of the entire trade—the enormous increase of which was one of the features of recent times—which was ours before foreign competition began. He regarded the recent commercial treaty between this country and China as most valuable in the interests of our trade.

Viscount Cranborne said the House and the Government ought to be grateful to his hon. friend who had just sat down, because, speaking from a peculiar position of knowledge and experience of trade in the Far East, he was able to inform the House both that the recent commercial treaty with China met with the approval of the commercial community and also that the position of our trade in China was not so gloomy as some would have them believe. As regards our policy in Persia, he did not quite know why the hon. gentleman who moved the amendment had thought it necessary to challenge that policy. He was not aware that circumstances had changed in Persia to any great extent since the time when he spoke last year. (The Government held to the declarations which he then made in their name. There was nothing in these declarations in any degree hostile to Russia. He saw no reason whatever why our interests and those of Russia should clash in Central Asia. The objects which they severally had in view were quite sufficient to occupy all their energies. There appeared to be no reason in the world why the spheres of Russia and of ourselves should get in one another's way. But he agreed with the hon. member for King's Lynn that our position in regard to Persia was one of great strain. His hon. friend made an admission which was notable as coming from so candid a friend of the Government, for he pointed out that the position which our maritime ascendency gave us in the Gulf was so great that we might view with comparative calmness the positions of any other Power in those regions. If our position was materially strong so was it strong under treaty. His hon. friend was an authority on many things, but he did not think he was an authority upon diplomatic English—or diplomatic French—and he would venture to say, notwithstanding his hon. friend's dictum to the contrary, that all those who were experts in the science of diplomacy recognised, and always would recognise, that the terms of the Notes which were exchanged between Great Britain and Russia amounted to a mutual engagement to respect the integrity of Persia. As far as he knew the Russian Government, like our own, had never attempted or desired to repudiate that interpretation which had continually been placed upon those Notes—the interpretation which was placed by the late Foreign Secretary—by this country, placed by the representatives of the Government in the House on more than one occasion in the most public manner possible, and never called in question until his hon. friend intervened. Apart from that general treaty position the Government had a strong case. It was true that the Russians had certain rights in respect of railway construction in Persia; so had this country. We had the right when railway were constructed in the north of Persia to construct a railway in the south. Last year he reminded the House that the Government thought it to be their duty to maintain our position in various parts of Persia, and especially among others in those provinces which bordered on our own frontier. Anyone who had watched recent events would recognise that the presence of a certain commission which had been sent to that part of the world had demonstrated that our power and position must be seriously reckoned with on the eastern frontier of Persia. In the south, in the provinces which border on the Persian Gulf, in the same way we had treaty rights of great importance; for we had the engagement of the Persian Government not to pledge the Customs of Southern Persia. It would be seen that, when they came to examine the subject in many directions, our position was very strong. The Government were pursuing in Persia, as they did everywhere else, a policy of commercial development. There was no doubt of the fact that there was a commercial treaty between Russia and Persia, and he was afraid that that treaty was so constructed as to hamper more or less the trade of the British Empire with Persia. The Government took a very serious note of that. They had made strong observations to the Persian Government, and they had given certain instructions to our representatives at Teheran. On the present occasion he was not going further but he hoped within a very short time to make a fuller statement as to the results of these representations and instructions than he could do at the present moment. The hon. gentleman who moved the resolution spoke of roads. The road of which he spoke was really in working order. Besides that there was an important concession, hitherto held by the Imperial Bank of Persia, which had entered, as they hoped, on a new chapter, and it was anticipated that this concession would be fruitful before long. There were certain Customs difficulties which had arisen on a river attracting some attention. The Government's diplomacy had been able to over come those obstacles, and to a large extent the old state of things had been reestablished, in which it had not been necessary to break bulk as complained of by the merchants. Lastly, the Government had thought it right to despatch a commercial mission to Persia, which had for its object the duty of investigating the commercial possibilities of Persia and the openings which the market properly studied, might be able to afford for the development of British trade. It was said that this was a passive policy. How much did the hon. member expect the Government to do in 12 months? He did not say it was a busy policy, but it was certainly not a passive policy. The House might believe that in dealing with the very delicate questions which [illegible] presented themselves to the Government [illegible] a busy policy would be profound mistake. A [illegible] cessive, temperate policy, [illegible] policy was that which the [illegible] desired to pursue. Turning next to China, he said that things were not [illegible] section, member had stated. (Mr. J. [illegible] quote your own statistics.) But naturally [illegible] the hon. member carefully selected the [illegible] (Laughter.) There was, however, the [illegible] fact that during the troubles in China in the last few years the proportion of British trade to other trade had hardly diminished at all. Upon the whole, the bulk of trade had greatly increased. (Hear, hear.) He did not mean to say that other countries while formerly the German trade at Shanghai had been [illegible] per cent. it was now 17 per cent. of the [illegible] did the hon. member really expect that [illegible] a great commercial country like [illegible] remain at the figures of [illegible] the hon. member think it [illegible] of which his country ought to be [illegible] if, with all the energy [illegible] Germany had come out in [illegible] and they had only increased [illegible] the last few years from [illegible] cent. Our trade at Shanghai was probably well over 50 per cent. As to the commercial treaty [illegible] reference upon it depended [illegible] the matter was complicated [illegible] and it would be better to [illegible] the term by way of answer to a question, but the general effect of it was this. Any criminal jurisdiction where the prosecutor and defendant were both Chinese the trial would take place in the concession where the crime was committed. Where the defendant was Chinese and the prosecutor was a foreigner, then the trial would take place in the concession, either international or foreign to which the foreigner belonged. There was every reason to hope that, when the proper regulations for carrying out the arrangement had been agreed to, a way out of the difficulty would have been found. As to the indemnity, he had already told the House on more than one occasion that his Majesty's Government could not admit that the indemnity was a pay thing but a gold debt. It was definitely arranged to be so in the protocol, and His Majesty's Government must insist that it should be recognised by the Chinese Government as a gold debt. But they sympathised with the difficulties which the great fall in silver had thrown upon the Chinese Government, and they would be very glad if in some way or other some mitigation—as, for example, some postponement of the payments which were due—could be given to China in order to assist her to meet her difficulties. But the one concession which his Majesty's ministers would not make was to admit that the debt, which it was agreed should be a gold debt, might be conficered a silver debt. There was only one other matter to which reference had been made—the position of Wei-hai-wei. As his hon. friend had pointed out, the Government had not abandoned Wei-hai-wei. It was true that for the moment they were not confined to it as a naval base, but he did not think the House should conclude that they would never treat it as a naval base. Circumstances altered, and they might find it in future not only convenient but advantageous to alter the decision which had provisionally been come to. But the real answer to the criticism of the hon. gentleman opposite and of his hon. friend behind him was that Wei-hai-wei was no longer so necessary to us as it formerly was. The reason was, that, owing to the policy of his Majesty's government, our position in China had been so enormously strengthened by the Japanese Agreement—(hear, hear)—that we were in a situation now which made it quite possible, at any rate temporarily, to dispense with Wei-hai-wei as a naval base. In those circumstances he thought that the House would recognise that the taunts that were levelled against the Government in respect to this matter were undeserved. (Hear, hear,) they had attempted in their Chinese policy to the same spirit as in their Persian policy, to study the interests of their country with moderation and firmness; and they believed that on the whole they had deserved, and would receive the support of the House. (Cheers.)

Mr. Norman predicted that serious troubles would ensue if the indemnity were not treated as a silver debt, and he described Sir James Mackay's treaty as a failure.

Sir E. Grey did not desire to go at any length into the subject; the discussion could only be carried on under considerable restrictions because the statement of the policy of the Government, while being extended in scope, was so restricted in details that it was impossible to examine it very closely. The question of our trade with China had been discussed several times, and one of the points presented by the hon. member for Barnsley with great force was the kaleidoscopic changes that took place in the manner in which agreements in reference to China were regarded. He would not go into that question and had no wish to speak in a pessimistic tone of the prospects of our China trade. He agreed with the hon. member for Epsom that we should not regard with jealousy the progress of the trade of other countries as measured by percentage. We need not be alarmed at the percentage of the trade of other countries growing, it was not the percentages of trade we should look at, the question was whether the total amount of our trade was diminishing or increasing. If the trade of other countries was increasing it did not follow that it was increasing at our expense. The most important recent event was the new commercial treaty, and he freely admitted that if that treaty secured entire immunity from likin it would be the great practical advantage to trade which had been held up as the great object of the British Government. But were we going to secure this? The hon. member for Epsom spoke of the abolition as secured; but what the treaty did was to propose to secure the abolition; and there was a vast difference between the security on paper and the actual practice in China (Hear, hear.) It seemed to him that the battle had only begun when immunity was secured on paper, and the question was whether the ingenuity of the Chinese and the insensive to every Chinese Official would succeed in cheating the treaty and getting round its provisions. Some years ago when [illegible] anxiety was expressed in the House, and Lord Curzon was Under Secretary it was stated that arrangement had been made by which British steamers would visit river-side towns in China. The House knew what happened, but the statement was a relief to the anxiety, and the House relapsed into satisfaction, and things went from bad to worse. The House was told about that time that we had secured our position more than ever in the Yang-tse region. Our position in the Yang-tse region was no better than before these assurances were given. On the contrary, competition was stronger, and the railways—apparently exceptional and designed rivalry—were more marked than ever. In some other regions, such as Manchuria, the prospective British position had suffered. What was to be feared with regard to China was that we were continually securing paper advantages. They did no more than dot on the i's learn of events. (Hear, hear.) The mention of Wei-hai-wei almost raised a smile in the House now. The noble lord said the necessity for Wei-hai-wei had ceased to exist for the present. It used to be said that Wei-hai-wei was the resort of diplomats in despair now that diplomacy had ceased to be in despair was no longer of importance. He had always thought that Wei-hai-wei was not the best choice we could have made. If we were to have a second naval base it ought to have been Chusan. It had been said that the choice of Wei-hai-wei did not prejudice that other selection on another occasion. The right to select Chusan might remain in theory, but everybody knew that when they had selected a second naval base it meant practically that they could not have another naval base in the same region. The Persian Question, however raised more apprehension than the Chinese Question at present. The noble lord said there was no change in the policy of the Government in regard to Persia. the world with regard to Persia? (Hear, hear.) Were things as they were four or five years ago?

Viscount Cranborne: I said there was no change in our policy since I declared it a year ago.

Sir E. Gray thought some other things had changed during the past year. The policy of the Government was defined as respecting the integrity of Persia. Persia was nominally an independent State, but the financial bonds were being drawn closer around Persia every year, and the independence of Persia was really slipping away. The independence of Persia was a phrase. It was becoming less every year, and when the noble lord told them that we and the Russian Government were equally bound and remained bound year after year, to respect the integrity of Persia, he feared this meant that they were bound to respect a vanishing quantity and that the time might come when, if they were restricting their policy to respecting the integrity of Persia, they would find themselves respecting nothing at all. (Laughter an cheers.) The same process was going on with regard to the railways. Russia had certain rights, and the House was told that we had certain rights also, but the time would come when we should find that Russia had the railways and we were left in the lurch. The experience in China was instructive on that point. Then with regard to our commerce in Persia, he thought the hon. member for Wolverhampton did not quote the noble lord quite accurately. He had stated that a commercial treaty had been made, which he apprehended might prejudice British commerce in Persia, and his hon. friend the member for Wolverhampton said the noble lord had taken a strong note of it. The actual words were, he had been a serious note and made strong observations. (Laughs.)

Viscount Cranborne: And given instructions to the Minister at Teheran.

Sir E. Grey believed that would be included in the strong observations and he expected to be able to declare considerable results in the House at some later date. Strong observations used to be addressed in similar circumstances to the Chinese Government; but they never produced much result, and there was a great parallel between the position in China then and that in Persia to-day. He doubted whether the strong observations to the Persian Government would be more productive of results than the strong observations to the China Government. The observations in this case ought to be addressed really to the Russian Government direct, not with any provocative object, but with the object of arriving at an understanding. He held as strongly as any one could hold that there was room for Russia and us both in Asia; but they must agree or we must make up our minds what was to be the irreducible minimum of our interests. There was room in the Atlantic for all the ocean-going steamers but they found it convenient to arrange with one another what routes they should take; and unless we were in communication with Russia as to the spheres in which we should operate in Asia, there would always be a danger of conflict. Russia seemed to be carrying on a process of absorption to Persia, and it was being done by what he thought a French writer had called peaceful penetration. It was not for those on his side of the House, who believed that a friendly understanding with Russia was possible, to impress on the Government how much they should give Russia to understand that we were prepared to see her extend her influence without any jealousy or regret on our part, they had consistently refrained from pressing on the Government any forward or provocative policy. (Hear, hear.) What he personally would like to see done was this. He would adopt the phrase of the Government in themselves, and say "we want no new territory." He would go further and say we did not want to extend our sphere of influence; but he wanted it made perfectly clear what our interests were, and that the Government should make up their minds what the essential minimum of our interests was. What they were afraid of was the possibility of our finding the situation changed by and by, and that not to our advantage (Hear, hear.) All he would press on the noble lord was this, that things were changing rapidly in that part of the world. Russia was expanding, and she meant to expand further. There was time now while Russia was still in the north of Persia for us to make up our minds what was the essential minimum of our interests in that part of the world, and we should be frank with Russia with regard to it. (Hear, hear.) He would like the noble lord to say on some future occasion definitely whether the Government had adopted the position that our strategical position was secured by maintaining supremacy at sea, and whether the policy of the Government with regard to Persia was to be restricted to maintaining what was essential to our strategical position. He hoped that while there was time the Government would consider carefully what was our essential minimum of interest in that part of the world, and would secure that minimum by directly communicating with the Russian Government, and not by bringing pressure to bear on the Persian Government. (Hear, hear.)

The amendment was then by leave withdrawn.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Feb. 20.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col H S Massy, 19th B Lancers
Capt G Thomas 2nd B Lancers,
Mr W G Cole B
Mr H J Brereton B
Mr A Browne B
Mr A Percy B
Capt E R B Murray 23th Burma Inf
Lieut-Col J P Bary I M S
Lieut B W Mainprise R E
Lieut O M Heriot
Assist Eng H E Monk R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major J J Pratt I M S B 6 mo furl (cancels return)
Mr F Meghen B 5 mo M C
Mr R J Davies B 6 mo M C
Mr J C Neil B 6 mo M C
Mr W A E Blackeman B 6 mo M C
Mr F W A Prideaux B 3 1-2 mo M C
Lieut-Col W A Lee, I M S, 2 mo's day's furl
Major G H Arbuthnot 3rd M Lancers, 4 mo M C.
Mr G W Elphinstone, M Cov 1 mo extraordinary leav on M C
Lieut Col A Phayre, 3rd Bo Cav till May 19, 1903
Capt W C Paleologus, 28th P I 5 mo M C
Capt C C H Forster, I M S 3 mo M C
Lieut Lt J M Doas I M S, 3 1-2 mo M C
Nursing Sister Miss E Hare Scott I A N S 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt C Robertson, 19th B Lancers
Mr H W C Carnduff B Cov
Mr H A Hindmarsh, B
Mr E S, Bellasis B
Mr E M Buchanan, B
Mr A J Ralph 16th M I
Mr F R Tebbs, Bo
Major F C Mupratt 30th P I
Lieut G S Clarke, 31th P Pioneers
Lieut-Colonel W H Dobbie 12th Burma Inf
Col A F Bouson I M S
Lieut-Col F P Hutchinson 1-2 Gourkha Rifles
Lieut-Col G M E McKie I M S
Major C C Reid 4th Skiths
Capt J W D McKaw I M S
Lieut W D Villiers-Stuart 5th Gourkha Rifles

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

AN Ahmedabad correspondent writes:—Summer seems to have set in. The days are hot, and with the Holi it seems there will be a complete change in the season. Plague, which was confined to the Sarangpore locality, has spread all round the city and indigenous cases are reported daily from all the wards. A public meeting was held at the Nagar Seth's wada to collect funds for opening hospitals in the several wards. Rs. 6,200 were collected on the spot. A committee consisting of the leading citizens was elected to make proper arrangements.

Mr. Lambert, the District Superintendent of Police, has been transferred to Bombay. He will take charge of his new post in April. Professor Anandshanker B. Dhruva having gone on a month's leave Mr. Uttamlal K. Trivedi will act for him as professor of Sanskrit at the Gujerat College. Mr. Maine, the Educational Inspector, Northern Division, having been appointed Principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, Mr. Eduljee Dorabjee Talati is placed in charge.

Pandit Din Dayal Sharma of Delhi who was here for over a fortnight gave public lectures on the Sanatan Hindu Religion. The Pandit being a very fluent orator attracted thousands of hearers. On the eve of his departure the audience carried him home in a procession and pulled his carriage for some distance.

Rao Bahadur Lalshanker Umiashanker, the Small Court Judge, Ahmedabad, retires from service on the 15th April and Rao Bahadur Pranlal Harkisondas, the Huzur Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad goes on pension from the 15th April.

AN Officer "Indian Army" writes:—Whilst congratulating Government on the issue of the mental and scriptural struggle of fifteen years which has triumphantly resulted in the abolition of the obsolete nomenclature which for nearly half a century has served as a disguise for officers of the Indian Army, might not that august body whilst thus strung up to concert pitch obtain one more insignificant alteration. The public generally, and officers themselves no less, are greatly puzzled to know why at the end of their furlough they are "permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty," when they, and all the world, knows that if they do not return on the exact date on which their furlough expires, they are subject to inconceivable pains and penalties. This kind, though now wholly superfluous, "permission," is possibly a fly-blown relic of good old John Company's days, the days when John was a merchant pure and simple, who engaged and dismissed his employes at will like any other merchant. In those days when he allowed an employe to go to England, it was on the distinct understanding that he could only be received back into the firm when there was a vacancy for him, and consequently each employe, before returning, asked for permission to return, or in other words whether there was a place vacant for him in the old firm. Needless to say that such procedure is now unnecessary and quite as obsolete as muttonchop whiskers. Might not, therefore, this picturesque but superfluous "permission" follow other anachronisms, customs

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ENGLAND IN THE NORTH SEA.

Reuter sends the following telegram from Berlin (February 17):—

The German Press is somewhat exercised on account of the meeting held in London for the purpose of discussing the advisability of establishing a British naval base in the North Sea. The "Vossische Zeitung" thinks it highly regrettable if every new German ship is to be regarded in England as a weapon against Great Britain and asks for "fair play." It is of opinion that the relations between the two countries are not likely to improve if Great Britain acts in this manner. The "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten," commenting on the meeting at the Westminster Palace Hotel, says, "Odertat dum meinet."

THE NEAR EAST.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

On February 13 the "Neue Freie Press" published the following warning—"pitched" writes the Vienna correspondent of the "Times," in a higher and more threatening key, because the earnestness of the Balkan situation has become—notwithstanding multifarious dementies—more evident during the last 24 hours:—

A dangerous game is being played at Sofia with announcements of preparations for mobilisation with insidements of Turkey and with exaggerated descriptions of events in Macedonia. The immediate objects can only be to compromise the reforming action of Austria-Hungary and Russia even before it has fairly begun or else to influence that action in favour of Bulgaria. Either object would constitute a very daring manœuvre against the two great Powers which are about to approach the Porte with their common programme of reforms and against the other Powers which support Austro-Russian efforts. Nevertheless, this Bulgarian move contains no peril for European peace, nor would it even though Bulgaria should rush into a Macedonian aventure, Bulgaria by herself does not possess sufficient military strength to upset the Balkan "status quo." Questions of European import will not be solved by Bulgaria, because Austria-Hungary and Russia are determined to prevent it. If Bulgaria at her own risk and peril wishes to draw upon herself a hard fate in Macedonia she will find no hindrance in the pacific policy of the Powers, but would merely stake her own destiny by challenging the common decision of Austria-Hungary and Russia and by embittering against herself the whole of peace-loving Europe.

The two following Reuter messages were published:—

Sofia, February 13.—The Bulgarian Minister of War has issued strict orders to officers to refrain from assisting the Macedonian Committee, threatening to take rigorous measures to punish anyone who disregards this order. The Cabinet is now sitting under the presidency of Prince Ferdinand. The proclamation of martial law is expected in some of the frontier districts with a view to preventing the passage of armed bands.

Athens, February 12.—The Greek Government possesses proofs that emissaries of the Bulgarian Committees are endeavouring to enlist the services of Macedonians living in Greece and to induce them to cross into Macedonia from the Greek frontier in large bodies. Great efforts are now being made to capture these emissaries, all trace of whom seems to have disappeared. There is no truth in the report that fresh bands of insurgents are being organised in Greece.

SUPPRESSION OF THE COMMITTEES.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphed from Sofia on February 15:—Measures which the Government has for some time past been preparing to put in force against the Macedonian committees were carried out yesterday morning before daybreak. In virtue of orders issued by the Minister of the Interior, the police arrested Professor Michaelovski and General Zontcheff in their houses here at 2 a.m. M. Stoicheff, the secretary of their committee, was arrested at Varna. The chiefs of the rival organisation were also arrested, including M. Stanicheff, president of the local committee. M. Sarafof, who has left Bulgaria a good time, is stated to be now in Macedonia. Other arrests have been made in provincial towns. The central committee, together with all the provincial branches, has been dissolved, and its offices have been seized by the police, who sequestered all books, documents, money, and furniture and sealed up the premises. All future meetings of members, no matter on what pretext, are forbidden. The persons arrested will be prosecuted.

A diplomatic protocol eases the decision of the Government on the ground that the committees have for some time past diverged from their original humanitarian programme and engaged in proceedings detrimental to the internal tranquility and the foreign relations of the Principality. It has further been decided to double the existing detachments guarding the frontier and to establish a flying column of mounted gendarmerie. For the latter purpose 200,000 leva are placed at the disposal of the minister of the Interior.

The Government now awaits the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from the frontier. Should this not take place, the intentions of the Porte will be suspected, and an order for mobilisation will probably follow.

Later.—The suppression of the Macedonian committees has failed to produce any great excitement. To-day a requiem service for those who have fallen in the recent conflicts in Macedonia was attended by a numerous congregation. The presiding ecclesiastic delivered a patriotic harangue. This afternoon a large public meeting was held, at which various orators denounced the action of the Government. The crowd was almost wholly Macedonian, the native population being scarcely represented.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Times" says (February 16) that Russia warmly refuses to admit the Bulgarian Government's plea of inability to restrain the Bulgarian bands in Monastir.

The latest Turkish Note to Bulgaria declines to accept the declarations of the Bulgarian Government regarding the non-existence of revolutionary bands in the principality, and says that explicit instructions have been sent to the local authorities to prevent the disturbance of public order and to render the irruption of the bands impossible. The Note, though firm, is not minatory in tone, and is probably intended to justify the increased military activity of Turkey.

A member of the French Chamber who has just travelled through Macedonia, has communicated to a representative of the Paris "Liberté" (February 17) his opinion that a general rising is almost impossible because the population is composed of different nationalities who have no common political aspirations.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphed (February 17):—

I mentioned, a few days ago, that not only Greece, but Servia and Roumania as well, had assumed an attitude which was not at all likely to encourage Bulgaria and that the reports from these States had made a great impression in Sofia—greater, perhaps, than the admonitions from St. Petersburg and Vienna. Today the Vienna papers publish the summary of a recent Roumanian Note to the Powers in which attention was called to the fact that among the Christian peoples in Macedonia there were Wallachs who were as deserving of protection as the other nationalities. The object of the Roumanian Government in issuing this Note was of course to remind the Powers of the existence of a Roumanian nationality in Macedonia lest the fact should be forgotten by Count Lamsdorff who went to Sofia and Nish but not to Bucharest or Athens.

Reuter's correspondent at Sofia telegraphed on February 16:—

General Zontcheff has been again imprisoned at Drenovo. The other Macedonian leaders arrested have been interned in other places. The meeting convened by Macedonians in Sofia passed off without disturbance. Macedonian placards urge the deputies to protest against the unlawful arrest of Macedonian leaders.

M. Bakhmetieff, the Russian Diplomatic Agent at Sofia arrived to-day and went directly from the railway station to Prince Ferdinand's Palace. This afternoon M. Bakhmetieff had a fresh audience of Prince Ferdinand, which has caused some surprise in view of the reports regarding alleged disagreements between the Prince and M Bakhmetieff.

The Macedonian leaders who have been imprisoned have received messages of sympathy from members of the Macedonian societies which have been dissolved. It is stated that the latter are in no way discouraged by the measures adopted by the Government.

Writing on February 15 the Vienna correspondent of the "Times" said:—

Information published by the "New Presse" goes far to invalidate the comparative optimism expressed by itself and the "Fremdenblat." It gives the full text of the Bulgarian protest addressed to the Powers on the 6th inst. in which the Bulgarian Government complained that the extent of Turkish preparations in the vilayet of Adrianople far exceeded what was necessary to suppress a rising in Macedonia, and could only be considered to be directed against Bulgaria. Turkey, continued the Note, is clearly seeking a pretext to attack Bulgaria, a situation which obliges the Government to prepare for all eventualities. Before making such preparations, which might hinder a pacific solution of the Macedonian Question, the Bulgarian Government, therefore, requests the Powers to induce the Sultan to cease the concentration of his troops.

The Powers replied to the Bulgarian Note in such way as to cool Bulgarian excitement, but, according to the "Neue Freie Presse," the Bulgarian Government has since notified the Powers that 200,000 Turkish troops have been concentrated in the vilayet of Adrianople, and that, much against its will, the Bulgarian army must also prepare to mobilise. Bulgaria has further issued a warning that, in view of the limited nature of the Austro-Russian programme, it will be impossible to keep Macedonia quiet or to prevent an insurrection.

Whatever may be the real state of official opinion on the new turn in the Balkan situation, and whatever the tactical reasons for the present show Ferdinand to have been impressed by the danger of abandonment by the Powers and of the hostility of other Balkan peoples or by a semi-ultimatum from Turkey. It is problematic whether the arrest of a few committee leaders will avail to stop a movement so long prepared and so steadily encouraged. The present centre of the agitation is not in Bulgaria, but in Macedonia itself, and if an insurrection begins in Macedonia Prince Ferdinand may find himself obliged to choose between the enmity of the Powers and the enmity of his own subjects. Another element in the situation which is being taken into account is the pro-Macedonian agitation in France, not so much because of the pressure which it may exercise up on M. Delcasse as because of the encouragement it may give to Bulgarian politicians.

February 16.—While all authorities agree that the action of the Bulgarian Government against the Macedonian committees has averted a great danger, opinions differ widely as to the permanence of the improvement. The present fear of the chief continental Powers seems to be that an "atrocities" agitation may spring up in various countries, especially in Russia and that the Macedonian bands may by wanton provocation of the Turks furnish pieces justificatives.

ITALY'S ATTITUDE.

A "Times" telegram from Rome (February 16) states:—

In answer to a question raised in the Chamber of Deputies by Signor Cirmani, the policy of Italy in regard to recent developments of the Macedonian Question was defined at some length by Signor Alfredo Baccelli, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Italy, according to Signor Baccelli, had but two objects in view in the Balkan Question—a loyal and harmonious co-operation with Austria-Hungary so that neither of the two partners in the Triple Alliance should advance her interests at the expense of the other, and the amelioration of the condition of affairs in the Balkan peninsula. Her engegements 'vis-a-vis' Austria had always been carried out. Her desire to ameliorate the condition of the Balkan population had been manifested in the frequent and often successful representations

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, FEBRUARY, 20.

A NEW KINGDOM FOR JOHN BULL.

The British Empire will soon begin to wake up each morning and find itself with a new kingdom under the flag. How many of those who read on Saturday of the fall of Kano before a British Colonel know that Kano is the thirteenth kingdom to come within the sway of one British High Commissioner within three years? Thirteen Emirates, thirteen Sovereign rulers with armies, governments, and courts, have become absorbed in the Government of Northern Nigeria, the vast territory which, if it could be planted in India, would cover one-third of our whole Eastern Empire, and which has a population reputed as great as the populations of England and Scotland and Wales. The Empire of Sokoto has all but passed, and we are on the eve, it would seem, of a tremendous fulfilment of prophecy.

"WHEN THIRTEEN SULTANS HAVE REIGNED."

"When thirteen Sultans have reigned," the Fulahs and Hausas believe, the Fulah Empire will pass away and a new power will arise in its place. The prophecy is as old as the Fulah Empire, and nothing at this moment seems more likely to come true. The eleventh Sultan is dead, and the twelfth reigns in his stead. Abdurrehman, after reigning twelve years, died the other day an old man of more than eighty, and the next Sultan, if the prophecy comes true, will leave no successor—save the new Power which is to come. Already the new Power is on the way, almost at Sokoto's very gates. Of the fifteen kingdoms which made up the Empire of Sokoto, only two remain. Kano was the thirteenth to fall. Four fell in 1900, six in 1901, two in 1902. Kabba, Bassa, Ilorin, Borgu, Zaria, Nassawara, Muri, Yola, Bida, Konta gora, Bautshi, and Bornu were already on the map of the British Empire, and now that Kano is added to the list only the kingdoms of Katsina and Sokoto itself remain.

AN EMPIRE'S RISE AND FALL.

When the British troops and British guns enter Sokoto, before or after the thirteenth Sultan has reigned they will find in the city a noble tomb, which for years has been a place of pilgrimage for the Mohammedans of the Fulah Empire and the fallen States. Just one hundred years ago there arose a high priest of the Fulahs who led his shepherd hosts against the pagans of the Hausa States and laid the foundations of the empire which is only now falling away. Lord of the Faithful, second on earth, in Fulah eyes, only to the Sultan of Turkey, the conquering Othman divided his inheritance between his sons, and thus there came about the splitting up of the empire which has made its subjugation easy to Colonel Morland and the other British officers who have carried out the well-laid plans of Sir F. Lugard.

THE CHILD OF THE EMPIRE.

Kano, the latest addition to the Empire, was the commercial stronghold of the shattered empire of Sokoto—the Manchester of the Soudan, travellers have called it. Everybody who has read the books of African explorers knows of its wonderful market-place, walled in with walls a hundred feet thick and fifty feet high, and crowded daily with thirty thousand buyers and sellers. Twelve thousand camel-loads of European goods go every year to Kano from the Mediterranean, and the market-place is as picturesque as anything the continent of wonders has to show. Those who have seen it can never forget the sight of the gorgeously-appareled Arabs bartering with the almost naked pagans who throng the city streets.

THE MAN WHO HAS LOST A THRONE.

The Emir of Kano came to his kingdom, as he has gone out of it, in a storm. When the last Emir lay dying, he gathered the princes around him and asked for some small thing he required from the next room. Whoever brought it to him should be his successor, said Isufu, and Baba found the thing he wanted. Baba's succession was not unchallenged, however, and there was a bitter warfare with Tukr, the rival prince, who had on his side the overlord Emir of Sokoto. The issue was in favour of Baba, who destroyed the town where Tukr took refuge and enslaved the inhabitants; and the Emir Baba has held undisputed sway every since—until Colonel Morland surprised him on February 3 and compelled him to fly. The Emir is described as a man of great personal energy, between thirty and forty years old.

HOW WE FIND KANO.

Kano has a government not politically unworthy of a State much more advanced in civilisation. The Ghaladima is the substitute for our own Prime Minister, and there is a Master of the Horse, a Master of the Oxen, a Commander-in-Chief, a Chief of the Slaves, and a Lord of the Treasury. Though there are no prisons, and punishments are all summary—the serious penalties being slavery, mutilation of the hands or feet, and death—there is some sort of a judicial system presided over by a judge, an attempt has been made to distribute the burdens of the State fairly by taxing each hoe used in cultivation, each dyeing pot, each slave, and each head of a family. Kano is not trained in all the arts of civilisation, but it is anything but a hopeless chaos, and, under King Edward instead of Emir Baba, its future may be more prosperous than any period in the thousand years of its past.

MISTAKES AT COURT.

It was not unnatural that even the 'Court Circular' should stumble over the name of the Siamese Minister who was received by the King the other day, and there is some excuse for the waiting of "Phya Prasidhn Salaker" for 'Phya Yisuti Kosa." It was, at any rate, a less surprising error than that of which the "Court Circular" was guilty when it gave the German Emperor his wrong title. There was another simple mistake in the Court announcements last summer when, on August 30, the Lord Chamberlain announced in the "London Gazette" that the State apartments at Windsor would be open from the 9th "inst." It is said that, some years ago, an unfortunate negative crept into the 'Court Circular," with the result that certain great persons had "not" had the honour of dining with the Queen, and a printer's error was once responsible for the statement that Queen Victoria had received the King of Sham instead of the King of Siam!

SURPRISES OF ROYAL JOURNALISM.

The surprises of the "Court Circular" are rare. Once or twice during King Edward's reign it has arrived in Fleet street too late for press, recalling the day when it was missing altogether, lost in a mail-bag which disappeared through a port-hole in the crossing from Cowes to Southampton. King Edward, too, has sent out what was probably the shortest circular on record. It was issued from Sandringham, on Wednesday, January 7 last, and informed a waiting world that "Sir Allan Young has arrived." Its brevity was in striking contrast with some of Queen Victoria's circulars, one of which contained a long list of wedding presents given to the daughter of an exiled king, another giving a full description of the wedding dress and veil of the bride.

THE CAPRICE OF DEATH.

A remarkable case has to be added to the list of deaths under chloroform—that of the patient in St. George's Hospital who breathed his last three minutes after the anæsthetic had been administered, but whose death, according to the medical evidence, was due to natural causes unconnected with the administration of chloroform or the operation which was being performed. Death at that moment, said the doctor, was merely a coincidence, and as a coincidence, it must rank with the more amazing case which occurred a few years ago, when a man who threw himself from one of the Thames bridges died, according to the doctor's statement, from natural causes and was not, therefore, legally a suicide.

MILLIONS OF PENNIES.

The "takings" of an automatic picture machine company it was stated before one of the courts the other day, amounted to £80 a week on an average, running up at times to nearly twice that sum. Eighty pounds is all but 20,000 pennies, and the old problem of "What becomes of all the pennies?" comes up again. The Mint, it is said, has found it necessary to take into consideration the remarkable development of the penny-in-the-slot machine, but as no penny once sent out from the Mint ever find its way back again there is not likely to be a penny famine, however fast the automatic machines may multiply. One the London gas companies has nearly 100,000 automatic gas meters at work, and they collect ten tons of coppers a week. In one year this single company collected from its meters a dead weight of 456 tons of pennies.

SUBURBAN COUNTY COUNCILS MONEY EXCHANGE.

A million pennies a week one gas company alone receives in London, and the pennies are made up in five shilling bags which are gladly accepted of the country banks. The County Council finds it more difficult to get rid of all its coppers—which are, of course, not copper at all, but bronze; and over the central tramway offices at Camberwell is a room where thirty young women sit all day counting out the coins, making up accounts, and packing up the pence in boxes worth £1. Thirty-six of these boxes are filled every day, making a van load a nearly a ton of money, and it is their business of two men to take the money round and exchange the boxes of pennies for notes or gold.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

HOME.

DRAMA.—At His Majesty's Theatre, on the 17th there was produced an adaptation of Tolstoy's "Resurrection."

Ecclesiastical.—The new Primate was enthroned in Canterbury Cathedral on the 12th. Speaking afterwards at a luncheon he referred to the world-wide recognition of the importance of his office, and suggested the desirability of steering a course midway between the two parties in the Church.—Convocation of Canterbury assembled on the 13th at Westminster, and Convocation for the Northern Province at York.

Education.—The Carnegie trustees have issued regulations for the endowment of post-graduate study and research by means of scholarships, fellowships, and grants.—A Committee of the Privy Council reports that the petitions of Liverpool University College and Owens College, Manchester, for incorporation as Universities ought to be granted, but the authorities of the Yorkshire College at Leeds should first have the opportunity of submitting a similar character, and that the three institutions should consider the methods by which joint action can be secured.

Football.—Ireland beat England on the 14th in a Rugby match at Dublin, while England beat Ireland in an Association match at Wolverhampton.

Law.—The Court of Session, Edinburgh, has given judgment for £27,500 in an action brought by the Spanish Government against the Clydebank Company for failure to deliver four torpedo-boat destroyers.—Mr. Justice Wright has decided that a gift by Prince Victor Duleep Singh to his wife was invalid.—Edgar Edwards has been sentenced to death for the triple murder in Camberwell.

Mr. Balfour visited Liverpool on the 13th. At the Conservative Club he announced that in the last two months the Government had fundamentally remodelled the Committee of Defence, placing upon it permanently the Commander-in-Chief, the First Naval Lord and the Directors of Military and Naval Intelligence, as well as the chief members of the Ministry, and making arrangements to secure continuity for our military policy.

Parliament was opened on the 17th by the King, who read the Royal speech in very clear and audible tones. In the House of Lords the address in reply was agreed to after speeches by Lord Spencer and the Duke of Devonshire. In the House of Commons the debate on the Address was opened by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman who was followed by Mr. Balfour, Mr. Gerald Balfour, Sir C. Dilke, and Mr. A. Chamberlain. On the 18th Dr. Macnamara moved an amendment demanding immediate Parliamentary attention for the housing question. Mr. Long announced that he would introduce a modest Bill to improve the law in several important respects; and the amendment was negatived by 205 to 166. Mr. J. Walton's amendment calling for measures to promote British interests in China and Persia was withdrawn after speeches by Lord Cranborne and Sir E. Grey.

Marriages.—Lady Sophia Palmer was married to the Count de Franqueville on the 16th, and Commander the Hon. C. J. T. Dormer to Miss May Clifford on the 17th.

Naval and Military.—A conference was held on the 16th at Westminster to discuss the desirability of a North Sea squadron and other naval matters.—Colonel F. Lloyd, who formerly commanded the 2nd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, has taken over the command of the 1st, Colonel Kinloch having been placed on half-pay.—Lord Charles Beresford has accepted the command of the Channel Squadron and has resigned his seat in the House of Commons.

The Affairs of Messrs. Pease.—Speaking at the half-yearly meeting of the North-Eastern Railway Company at York, last Friday, Lord Ritchie, chairman of the directors, stated that the net loss of the company in consequence of the insolvency of Messrs. Pease would not exceed £125,000 and the directors proposed to close the transaction by transferring the amount from the reserve fund.

The King and Queen on the 16th visited Woolwich, where the Queen opened a new nursing department at the Herbert Hospital. His Majesty replied to addresses of welcome from the boroughs of Woolwich and Greenwich. The King and Queen on the 18th visited the County Council's model working-class dwellings at Millbank.

The Royal Colonial Institute held their annual meeting on the 17th, when Sir H. Norman unveiled a memorial tablet to 16 Fellows who lost their lives during the war.

The Will of the late Sir Joseph Sebag-Montefiore has been proved. The gross estate is valued at £1,019,849.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—"The Melbourne Argus" controverts the statement that a crisis more severe than that of 1893 is impending in Australia, though some of the States have borrowed and are spending heavily, the chief offender being New South Wales.

New Zealand.—Mr. Seddon, speaking at New Plymouth, said that the prosperity of the colony continued, and in the current financial year there would be a surplus of fully a quarter of a million.

South Africa.—Speaking at Port Elizabeth on the 12th Mr. Chamberlain said that if the Dutch would accept with absolute sincerity our idea of a common State they would find the British willing to meet them half-way. Replying to an address at Graaf Reinet on the 13th Mr. Chamberlain referred to the prominent part in the rebellion played by inhabitants of that district. Why, he said, should the people of Graaf Reinet be more anti-British than those of the late Republics? On the 14th Mr. Chamberlain arrived at Middleburg, where Mr. De Waal tendered to the Board a cordial speech of welcome. They had one, he said, one flag one country, one people; he hoped the time was not far distant when they would be one people. Mr. Chamberlain expressed his pleasure at hearing these words. He wanted the Dutch to be proud not only of their colony but of the Empire—to accept its privileges, its obligations, and its responsibilities. Mr. Chamberlain arrived at Paarl on the 17th. The town is strongly Dutch, and there was no display of enthusiasm. Replying to addresses, Mr. Chamberlain explained why he had refused to suspend the Cape Constitution, and urged that the hearty union of the two races were essential to the prosperity and progress of the colony. In the evening Mr. Chamberlain reached Cape Town, where next day addresses were presented to him in front of the Town-hall, in presence of a large, and very enthusiastic crowd. Mr. Chamberlain said he was hopeful that the new colonies would settle down, but his experience of the Cape had made him less sanguine that his visit, so far as the colony was concerned, would be attended by immediate and successful results. Generals Botha, Delarey, and Smuts have declined an invitation to join the Transvaal Legislative Council, thinking the time has not yet arrived for even a nominated legislature, and preferring to trust to the Government.—The War Commission heard evidence last week from Sir Ian Hamilton, Lord Methuen, Sir A. Hunter, and Sir G. White, who explained why he fought Talana Hill and held Ladysmith—with the result that the Boer plan was thwarted and Natal was saved. On the 17th and 18th the evidence of Sir Redvers Buller was taken. He said he was notified in June, 1899, that in the event of war he had been selected for the chief command. In September, 1899, he urged that military preparations were not on a level with the political situation, and that the defence of the colonies should be strengthened. He should have been taken more fully into consultation before the opening of the campaign. He gave additional explanations respecting his message to the War Office and Sir G. White after Colenso. He considered that the Spion Kop action was not without advantage.—Sir W. Harcourt sends to "The Times" a second letter on native labour.

West Africa.—Kano was occupied by Colonel Morland on February 3. Our loss was 14 wounded; of the enemy 300 were killed. The town was uninjured. The Emir had gone north towards Sokoto with 1,000 horse. A Parliamentary paper has been issued containing correspondence relating to Kano.

FOREIGN.

Abyssinia.—According to M. Ilg there is no tension between Abyssinia and France, and the Emperor is very well disposed towards M. Lagarde.

Austria-Hungary.—The Dual-Conversion Bill has been passed by the Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath.—There have been disorderly scenes in the Hungarian Reichstag during the debate on the Army Bills.

Belgium.—A Bill has been passed abolishing the duty on coffee, and increasing by half the excise on alcohol.

China.—According to information received through Reuter's, the internal situation in China is very alarming. The protest of the Foreign Ministers against the appointment of an anti-foreign official as Governor of Shen-si has resulted in his resignation.

France.—A scene was created in the Chamber last week by an Opposition Deputy's attempt to interpellate the Government on the Humbert affair, and the sitting was suspended. Eventually the interpellation was indefinitely shelved.—The hearing of the action against the Humberts proceeded on the 12th. M. Crambart, ex-Senator had a lively encounter with the defendant whom he called a "liar," while Mme. Humbert called him a liar. The Court adjourned till the 19th.—A syndicate has been formed including all the French shipping companies controlling 15 million tons.—M. Max Regis was wounded in a duel on the 16th.

Germany.—The Reichstag has been debating labour questions at some length.—Herr von Bitter, Government President of Posen, has resigned.

Morocco.—The Pretender has written to the tribesmen saying that the Sultan is young and bigoted, and "intends making over the country to the Christians. The Pretender, as the precursor of the Messiah, will re-establish Islam and rid the country of Christian influences.—The British Government has sent the Sultan two bandmasters, who are proceeding to Fez.

Russia.—The Assistant Minister of the Interior has issued a report severely criticising the St. Petersburg municipality.—Father John continues to be embarrassed by his worshippers.

Turkey.—The Bulgarian Government has dissolved the Macedonian committees in Sofia and arrested their leaders.—Bulgarian bands are causing trouble in Monastir district, and Russia refuses to admit Bulgaria's plea of inability to restrain them. The latest Turkish news is Bulgaria is firm, but not minatory.—It is officially announced that 14 battalions have been called out to relieve 14 other battalions which have been under arms for a year.—The Austro-Russian programme of reforms was presented to the other Great Powers on the 17th. France is supporting it with all her power, and the assent of Germany has already been received.—Our Sofia Correspondent says, it is understood that the Powers will use more than moral suasion to compel the acceptance of reforms.—It is reported that a British gunboat has captured in the Red Sea three pirate sambuks, with their crews.

Venezuela.—The protocols were signed in Washington on the 13th, and the blockade has been raised.

Obituary.—Field-Marshal Sir J. Linton Simmons, Prince Komatsu of Japan, the Archduchess Elizabeth of Austria, Vice-Admiral Bowyer, Mr. J. G. Falle of Jersey, Dr. Jos. Parry, Mr. F. C. Penrose.

The Kenvissita, a British steamship, has sunk at the mouth of the Para River, nine lives being lost.—"Times."

THE KAISER AS PROPRIETOR OF "THE TIMES."

A London correspondent writes:—It is alleged—in American and German quarters—that the "The Times" is in a bad way financially owing to the increasing circulation of the penny and half-penny newspapers. That sort of talk often comes one's way. A few years ago particulars were published in a law case concerning the value of a portion of a share in "The Times," and not a little surprise was excited at the comparatively small value of the great newspaper, as compared with some journals both in London and New York. In this respect, when one looks at the number of advertisement columns in the various newspapers it must seem as if London were no longer leading the way in values. However to return to the story of the Kaiser Wilhelm and "The Times." In his own name, of course, the German Emperor could not well be the owner of the chief English newspaper. His object in obtaining it would thereby be defeated. Eminent Teuton financiers are said to be the intermediaries, and it is positively declared that the late Herr Krupp had actually carried matters a considerable way when he committed suicide. This, if true, would account for a good deal which is unaccountable. Another statement is to the effect that the Kaiser had induced several South German Princes to join him in the scheme of buying "The Times." When questioned about the rumour some of these gentlemen intimated that they intended to start a German paper modelled like the London "Times," but that is a mere blind. There is no room for such a paper in Germany, and the capital they seek is intended for the London organ, the policy of which would be dictated by the Kaiser in a political sense.

"As Bismarck used the 'Hamburger Nachrichten' to club his enemies, comfort his friends, and disseminate his personal ideas on foreign and domestic politics, statesmen and politicians, so the Kaiser hopes to employ the London "Times" to check journals like the "Spectator" which arouse public opinion against the 'designing fatherland' and object to "indiscreet alliances.'" But, I think I had better stop paraphrasing and giving extracts from the information before me and give you the rest, exactly as it is with all its originality and wonder. The "Special Cable" from Berlin to one of the foremost of New York journals proceeds in this fashion.

"'One million and a quarter of dollars will buy the London "Times" to-day,' said a courtier to your correspondent. That is not much in view of the revenue the property might yield if properly managed. The main objection to His Majesty's advances so far is this: "Can "The Times" continue in the confidence of the British public if it be known to be the mouthpiece of the German Emperor"? His Majesty thinks that his name at the head of the editorial columns, metaphorically speaking, would double and treble the paper's revenue, but shrewd financiers say: "Nay!" They point to the fact that the Kaiser's contribution to Lady Randolph Churchill's one-guinea magazine did not save it from going to pieces. Again, they are afraid of the Kaiser's "amazing indiscretion."

"'Think of his letter to Kruger" say some.

"'Look at poor Holleben,' cry others. 'Holleben did exactly as he was told; if he had been a bit less foolish than he was he would have lost his job six months before. Yet now he is recalled and scolded like a schoolboy.'

"The London correspondents of the leading Berlin dailies sent the news of His Majesty's negotiations for the "Times" to their editors in cypher; but one editor, having foolishly made inquiry at the Foreign Office, the President of Police interdicted the publication as calculated to cause 'international conflict.' So the Berlin papers had to let this morsel go by, even though it is freely discussed in Court circles, where your correspondent got the first inkling of it.

"The fact that the majority of German publishers announce their determination to print no more translations of Kipling, being discussed at the palace, His Majesty said that the people would not lose much, as he was only a second-rate poet, anyhow.

"'Let them print Mark Twain instead,' he said: 'he makes the world laugh—why not us?'"

"Somebody suggested that Mark Twain never mixed in politics."

"'Of course not,' replied the Emperor, 'he has too much sense. He knows that poetry and politics do not amalgamate. Look at other conspicuous writers of the day—Tolstoi, a veritable fool of a politician: Bjornson, who confesses that he can see nothing but Socialism ahead and that fellow Kipling.'

"By the by, it is said here that nothing worries the Kaiser as badly as the 16-inch rifle, successfully tried at Sandy Hook. His Washington Military Attache has been instructed to send all possible details and newspaper articles obtainable. In the new Krupp works, about to be established near Berlin, the Kaiser hopes to get up a rival to the greatest gun in the world that shoots accurately."

It is the Berlin Correspondent of that wonderful journal the "New York American" who is responsible for this entertaining but hardly veracious story.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 6TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in the United Provinces and at Delhi and Jubbulpore and has changed only slightly elsewhere.

Winds are north-easterly along the coast from Cochin to Veraval and also at Cawnpore and Cuddapah, while calms and south-westerly to north-westerly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Cutch and at Khandwa and Ratnagiri.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperature is cooler than usual in many places. The maximum ranged from 102° at Cuddapah to 76° at Sirsa and the minimum from 46° at Jaipur to 77° at Cocanada.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear in all districts. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain.—None recorded at any station.

Weather continues fine and settled, and temperature will probably increase.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE following telegram has been received from Major Benn, Consul for Seistan:—"To the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, Seistan, 17th February. The new customs tariff, replacing "ad-valorem" by specific duties, of which I was officially informed by the Belgian Director only yesterday, has been enforced here from the 14th February. Please warn traders. Details, which are very numerous, follow. British merchants here protest as the tariff is prohibitive."

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Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
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THE MORAL.

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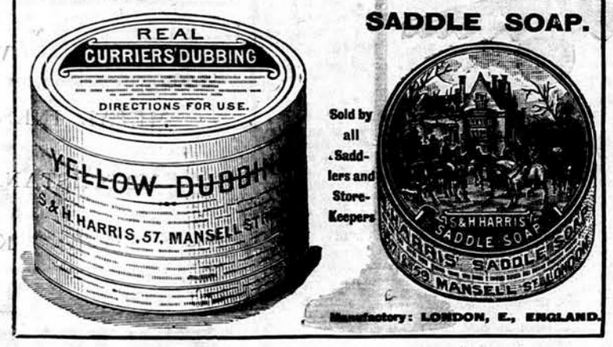

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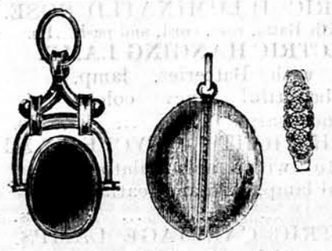

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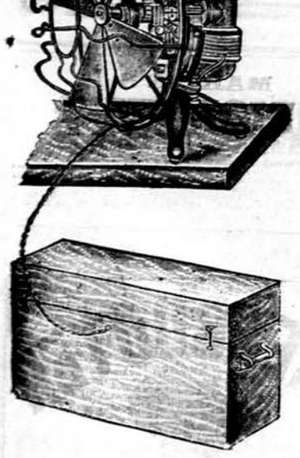

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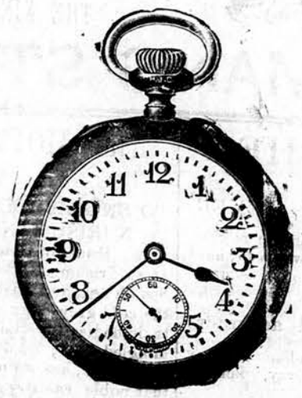

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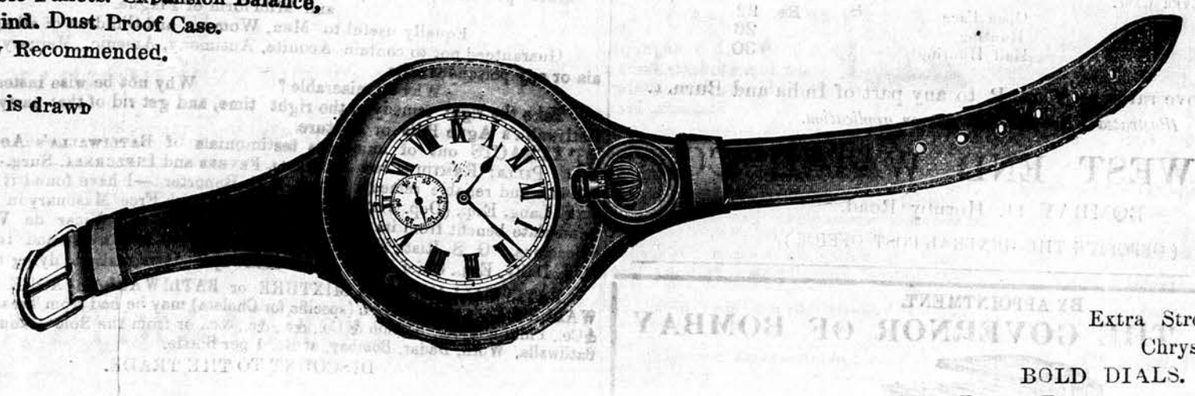

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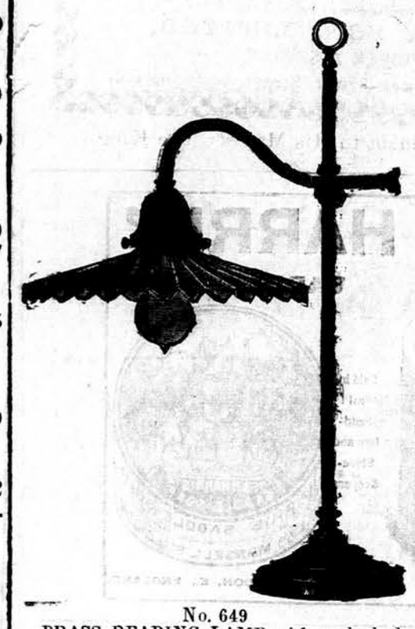

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